LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

VOLUME II, 1956

16th March to 16th April 1956

सत्यमेव जयते

TWELFTH SESSION, 1956

(Vol, II contains Nos. 21 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

[VOLUME II—FROM 16TH MARCH TO 16TH APRIL, 1956]

No. 21—Friday, 16th March, 1956

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 735 to 738, 740, 743, 744, 749, 754 to 756, 758, 760, 762 to 764, 739, 746, 751, 752	1045-1128
Written answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 741, 742, 745, 747, 748, 750, 753, 757, 759, 761	1128-34
Unstarred Questions Nos. 419 to 440	1134-44
Daily Digest	1145-48

No. 22—Monday, 19th March, 1956

Oral Answers to Questions —	
Starred Questions Nos. 765, 791, 797, 766, 767, 769 to 773, 776 to 779, 781, 784, 787, 789, 790, 792 to 795, 798, 799	1149-84
Written Answers to Questions —	
Starred Questions Nos. 768, 774, 775, 780, 782, 783, 785, 786, 788, 796	1184-88
Unstarred Questions Nos. 441 to 477	1188-1208
Daily Digest	1209-12

No. 23—Tuesday, 20th March, 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 800 to 808, 811 to 814, 816, 820 to 826, 828, 619, 810, 817	1213-46
Correction of answer to a question	1246
Short Notice Questions Nos. 4 and 5	1246-49
Written Answers to Questions —	
Starred Questions Nos. 809, 815, 818, 819, 827	1249-51
Unstarred Questions Nos. 478 to 486	1251-56
Daily Digest	1257-58

No. 24—Wednesday, 21st March, 1956

	Columns
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 829 to 831- 833 to 839, 841, 843, 845 to 856	1259-92
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 832, 840, 842, 844	1292-94
Unstarred Questions Nos. 487 to 499	1294-1300
Daily Digest	1301-04

No. 25—Thursday, 22nd March, 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 857, 859 to 863 865 to 867, 869, 871 to 874, 876 to 878, 880, 882, 885, 858, 864, 881	1305-39
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 868, 870, 875, 879, 883, 884, 886	1340-43
Unstarred Questions Nos. 500 to 517	1343-50
Daily Digest	1351-54

No. 26—Friday, 23rd March, 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 887 to 892 896 to 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 907, 909, 911, 894, 899, 901, 910 and 895	1355-83
Allotment of dates to various Ministries for answering questions	1383
Correction of Answers to Questions	1383
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 893, 903, 905	1383-84
Unstarred Questions Nos. 518 to 522	1385-88
Daily Digest	1389-90

No. 27—Wednesday, 28th March, 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 912, 915, 919, 921, 923 to 925, 928, 929, 931, 940 to 943, 946 to 949, 916, 917, 926, 927, 933, 934, 938, 944	1391-1424
Short Notice Question No. 6	1424-28
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 913, 914, 918, 920, 922, 930, 932, 935 to 937, 939, 945	1428-34
Unstarred Questions Nos. 523 to 549	1434-50
Daily Digest	1451-54

No. 28—*Thursday*, 29*th March* 1956

	Columns
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 951, 953, 954, 956 to 959, 963, 965, 968, 974, 975, 978, 980, 982, 984 to 986, 989 to 991, 993, 996, 960	1455-87
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 950, 952, 955, 961, 962, 964, 967, 969 to 973, 976, 977, 979, 981, 983, 987, 988, 992, 994, 995, 998 to 1000	1487-99
Unstarred Questions Nos. 550 to 556, 558 to 602	1499-1528
Daily Digest	1529-34

No. 29—*Saturday*, 31*st March*, 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1001, 1003, 1006, 1007, 1011 to 1013, 1015, 1017 to 1022, 1024, 1026 to 1028, 1030 to 1032, 1034 to 1037, 1039, 1040	1535-71
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1002, 1004, 1005, 1008 to 1010, 1014, 1016, 1023, 1025, 1029, 1033, 1038, 1041	1571-76
Unstarred Questions Nos. 603 to 629	1576-92
Daily Digest	1593-96

No. 30—*Monday*, 2*nd April*, 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1042 to 1046, 1049, 1053, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1069, 1078, 1080, 1070, 1071, 1075, 1079, 1081 to 1084	1597-1633
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1047, 1048, 1050 to 1052, 1054 to 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1067, 1072 to 1074, 1076	1633-40
Unstarred Questions Nos. 630 to 637	1640-44
Daily Digest	1645-48

No. 31—*Tuesday, 3rd April,* 1956

	Columns
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1085, 1087 to 1091, 1093 to 1095, 1100, 1101, 1103, 1105 to 1107, 1110, 1136, 1111 to 1116, 1119, 1120	1649-83
Short Notice Questions Nos. 7 and 8	1683-90
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1086, 1092, 1096 to 1099, 1102, 1104, 1108, 1109, 1117, 1118, 1121 to 1135, 1137 to 1142, 1144 to 1149	1690-1708
Unstarred Questions Nos. 638 to 652, 654 to 694	1708-42
Daily Digest	1743-48

No. 32—*Wednesday, 4th April,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1150, 1154 to 1156, 1159, 1164, 1165, 1167 to 1169, 1171, 1173 to 1175, 1180 to 1182, 1186, 1188, 1152, 1160, 1179	1749-82
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1151, 1153, 1157, 1158, 1161 to 1163, 1166, 1170, 1172, 1176 to 1178, 1183 to 1185, 1187, 1189 to 1191	1782-90
Unstarred Questions Nos. 695 to 725, 727 to 735	1790-1810
Daily Digest	1811-14

No. 33—*Thursday, 5th April,* 1956

Timing of the sittings	1815
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1192, 1194 to 1196, 1201, 1202, 1205 to 1207, 1209 to 1214, 1217 to 1220	1816-48
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1193, 1197 to 1200, 1203, 1204, 1208, 1215, 1216, 1221, 1222	1849-54
Unstarred Questions Nos. 736 to 743	1854-58
Daily Digest	1859-60

No. 34—*Friday, 6th April,* 1956

	Columns
Timing of meetings of Parliamentary Committees during Sessions	1861
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1223, 1225, 1226, 1229, 1231, 1232, 1234, 1237, 1238, 1241, 1243, 1245 to 1250, 1252, 1253, 1255, 1257 to 1263	1861-95
Short Notice Question No. 9	1895-97
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1224, 1227, 1228, 1230, 1233, 1235, 1236, 1239, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1251, 1254, 1256, 1264, 1265	1898-1906
Unstarred Questions Nos. 744 to 797	1906-36
Daily Digest	1937-42

No. 35—*Monday, 9th April,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1267 to 1274, 1277, 1278, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290 to 1292, 1294 to 1296, 1299, 1275, 1282, 1287, 1297	1943-78
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1266, 1276, 1279, to 1281, 1283, 1285, 1289, 1293, 1298	1978-83
Unstarred Questions Nos. 798 to 840	1983-2004
Daily Digest	2005-08

No. 36—*Tuesday, 10th April,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1303 to 1306, 1308, 1311, 1312, 1314 to 1317, 1319 to 1321, 1323 to 1325, 1327 to 1329, 1331, 1333 to 1335, 1300	2009-42
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1301, 1302, 1307, 1309, 1310, 1313, 1318, 1322, 1326, 1330, 1332, 1336, 1337	2042-48
Unstarred Questions Nos. 841, 842 844 to 864	2048-58
Daily Digest	2059-62

No. 37—*Wednesday, 11th April,* 1956

Member Sworn	2063
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1339 to 1342, 1350, 1351, 1353 to 1355, 1357, 1359, 1360, 1363, 1365, 1366, 1368, 1370 to 1372, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1382	2063-98
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1338, 1343 to 1349, 1352, 1356, 1358, 1361, 1362, 1364, 1367, 1369, 1373 to 1376, 1378, 1380. 1383 to 1385	2098-2111
Unstarred Questions Nos. 865 to 930-A	2111-46
Daily Digest	2147-52

No. 38—*Thursday, 12th April,* 1956

	Columns
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1386 to 1388, 1390, 1392, 1398, 1401, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410 to 1412, 1416 to 1418, 1397, 1400, 1409, 1413, 1414	2153-81
Short Notice Questions Nos. 10, 11	2181-87
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1389, 1391, 1393, 1394, 1396, 1399, 1402, 1403, 1405, 1407	2187-91
Unstarred Questions Nos. 931, 933 to 952	2191-2202
Daily Digest	2203-06

No. 39—*Saturday, 14th April,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1419, 1420, 1422, 1423, 1425 to 1427, 1430 to 1439, 1441 to 1446	2207-40
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1421, 1424, 1428, 1429, 1440, 1447 to 1452	2240-45
Unstarred Questions Nos. 953 to 974	2245-60
Daily Digest	2261-64

No. 40—*Monday, 16th April,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1454 to 1459, 1464, 1466 to 1468, 1470, 1501, 1473 to 1475, 1478, 1479, 1481, 1482, 1484 to 1486, 1488 to 1490	2265-2302
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1460 to 1463, 1465, 1471, 1472, 1476, 1477, 1480, 1483, 1487, 1491 to 1500, 1502, 1503	2302-12
Unstarred Questions Nos. 975 to 1069	2312-70
Daily Digest	2371-76

GIPN—S4—83 Lok Sabha—13-3-57—840

LOK SABHA

Saturday, 31st March, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

उत्तर प्रदेश में शिक्षितों में बेरोजगारी

*१००१. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री २३ मार्च, १९५५ को पूछे गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १४२१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५५–५६ में शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की सहायता के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कितनी आर्थिक सहायता दी गई ; और

(ख) ऐसी सहायता के फलस्वरूप कितने शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार दिया गया ?

शिक्षा मंत्री के सभासचीव (डा० एम० एम० दास) : (क) २६,५०,४७२ रू० की स्वीकृति दी गई है ।

(ख) ३,५५०

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जहां तक मुझे याद है, यह योजना केवल तीन वर्ष के लिये स्वीकार की गई है । क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि क्या अगली पंच-वर्षीय योजना में भी इस को स्थान दिया गया है और क्या इस के लिये कोई रकम रक्खी गई है ?

Dr. M. M. Das: Yes, Sir, During the year 1954-55 about 3,000 teachers were appointed by the U. P. Government. So far as the grants are concerned, unfortunately, the U.P. Govvernment could not spend the full amount which was sanctioned against

them during the last three years. During the year 1953-54, Rs. 14,95,000 was sanctioned for this purpose out of which Government spent only Rs. 1,73,500. During the year 1954-55, Rs. 32,28,537 was sanctioned out of which Government utilised only Rs. 24,16,835.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि यह योजना केवल तीन वर्ष के लिये स्वीकार की गई है, यानी ३१ मार्च १९५६ तक तो क्या अगली पंच वर्षीय योजना में कोई रुपया इस के लिये रक्खा गया है और क्या उस के लिये स्वीकृति दी जा रही है ?

Dr. M. M. Das: It was an emergency measure and the scheme was sanctioned only for three years. But the scheme will continue and the full financial responsibility of running the scheme will be that of the State Governments, after three years.

Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah: May I know why the Government was not able to spend the full amount of money that was sanctioned for the purpose?

Dr. M. M. Das: I think that question may profitably be put to the U.P. Government.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या संसदीय सचिव महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो रकम शिक्षित बेकारों के लिये दी गई थी उस में से क्या प्रशिक्षण का कार्य भी किया गया है ? और यदि हां तो किस किस विषय में यह प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है ?

Dr. M. M. Das: We requested the State Governments to give proper training—training for a duration of at least one to one and a half months to these recruits.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know whether the question of giving similar allotments to this State as well as other States has been finalised for the year 1956-57 and if so what is the

total amount to all the States—not for U.P. alone?

Dr. M. M. Das: I have said that the scheme was originally for three years after which the scheme will be continued by the State Governments alone. For the first year we gave 75 per cent; for the second fifty per cent and for the third, 25 per cent—I mean so many per cent of the total expenditure. From the fourth year, the scheme will be continued by the State Governments alone. So far as my knowledge goes about this scheme in the Second Plan, there is nothing.

Shri Kamath: With regard to the grants made by the Centre for the purpose of relief of educated unemployed in various States, are they made in proportion to the volume of the educated unemployed in those States or on a different basis?

Dr. M. M. Das: I think that all these things were considered at the time of the allotment of the number of teachers to each State.

Shri Kamath: Which things?

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know if the allotment given to each State was spent in full, and if not whether the reason for not spending the full amount was due to lack of educated unemployed or certain other reasons?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is difficult for me to say why the States could not utilise the full amount that was sanctioned against this scheme. But one of the reasons which I know of was that some of our educated unemployed were hesitating to go to the villages to serve there.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath put a question on what basis the grants are made to the various States. It was perhaps felt that it was not on the basis of population alone. I believe the hon. Education Minister will place sufficient information on the Table of the House so as to give information to the Members on what basis this apportionment is made.

Shri Kamath: I hope he will do it.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो धन राशि राज्य सरकार नें व्यय नहीं कि है क्या वह लेप्स हो जायेगी या वह फिर से दी जावेगी ? और क्या इस विषय में कोइ लिखा पढी सरकार कर रही है कि जिस काम के लिये वह धन राशि दी गई थी उसी के लिये व्यय की जाय ?

Dr. M. M. Das: The scheme has envisaged that 80,000 teachers and 8,000 special workers will be employed during the three years. Up to the end of 1954-55 about 55,000 teachers have been employed and the remaining 25,000 teachers were distributed among the different States to make up the total of 80,000.

I.A.S. & I.P.S. Officers

*1003. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers who were enrolled as war services candidates in the war reserved vacancies in the I.A.S./I.P.S.?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

I. A. S. : 97

I. P. S. : 16

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the quota allotted for the war returned people was fully utilised?

Shri Datar: There was no question of reserving quota. What had happened was that a promise had been given that a certain proportion of the vacancies would be reserved for war service candidates and that has been done.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether there are nominated blocks also—the promoted blocks?

Shri Datar: There are IAS and IPS officers who have been promoted.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether these officers get the same facilities, the scale of pay, etc. as those who have come through competition?

Shri Datar: Yes, Sir. They have got the same benefits but in the case of the war service candidates, their service in war was taken into account.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know whether it is a fact that war service candidates have superseded regular IAS and IPS candidates because of their previous war service?

Shri Datar: It is not improbable, when the previous war service was taken into account and seniority was fixed in some cases they may have gone above.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Minister said that while making recruitment for such posts the war service and emergency service officers are promoted. May I know whether there is any proposal before the Government to give scope to those candidates who had failed in regular UPSC examinations, either in *viva voce* or due to want of very few marks?

Shri Datar: May I point out to the hon. Member that this is a very old affair? Certain posts had been unfilled during the war and against these posts the war service candidates have been appointed. There is no proposal now to give them any particular preference after that. This has been stopped already and there is absolutely no proposal to giving any vacancies to those who have failed.

Shri Veeraswamy: Of these war service candidates who have been enrolled as IAS and IPS men may I know how many of them belong to Scheduled Castes?

Datar: I have not got those figures here.

Shri L. N. Mishra: The hon. Minister stated that certain posts are filled through promotion. I want to know what is the criterion for filling the posts by promotion, especially from the cadre of Provincial Civil Service?

Shri Datar: I would request the hon. Member to see the rules we have placed on the Table of the House according to which 25 per cent of the vacancies respectively for a particular State are filled in by promotion from the State Service officers.

ESTATE DUTY

***1006. Shri Bansal:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 711 on the 15th March, 1956 and state:

(a) the countries other than U.K. with whom negotiations are being held or are going to be held for the avoidance of double levy of Estate Duty; and

(b) whether any agreements or arrangements have been reached with them so far?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) The Government have not yet considered negotiating an Agreement on avoidance of double levy of Estate Duty with any country other than the U.K.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know what are the reasons why negotiations have not been conducted with countries other than the United Kingdom?

Shri M. C. Shah: Because properties of those other countries are practically very little and they have not approached us so far.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know what is the amount of properties of other countries in India?

Shri M. C. Shah: I have not got those figures. But so far as I know the properties are very small in amount.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

***1007. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Employment Exchanges have been established in implementation of the decision of the Central Advisory Board of Education to help in securing jobs for the handicapped; and

(b) if so, how many persons have secured jobs so far?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

I may add that the proceedings of the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education held in last January, in which the recommendation for the establishment of an Employment Exchange for the handicapped was made, have not yet been finalised.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether it is a fact that an Employment Exchange has been established at Madras and if so how many candidates got employment?

Dr. M. M. Das: The Education Ministry in the Centre set up a small employment office for the blind adults at Madras in July, 1954.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: How many candidates have registered there?

Mr. Speaker: Where?

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: At Madras.

Mr. Speaker: Why not that also be added to the question? So far as figures are concerned that should have been included in the question instead of reserving something for supplementaries. Now, has the hon. Parliamentary Secretary got the details of those figures?

Dr. M. M. Das: 43 blind adult trainees of our Dehra Dun Centre found employment through this employment office.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : इन हैंडीकेप्ड के लिए क्या अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई और भी ज्यादा रूपये की व्यवस्था की गई है, यदि हां, तो कितने की ?

Dr. M. M. Das: A detailed scheme has been worked out in the Ministry of Education to be taken up in the next Five Year Plan but final approval is yet to be obtained.

HYDERABAD AGRICULTURAL DEBTORS' RELIEF BILL

***1011. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the reasons for the delay in obtaining the assent of the President for the Hyderabad Agricultural Debtors' Relief Bill passed by the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly during 1954?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The Hyderabad Agricultural Debtors' Relief Bill was sent to the Government of India for obtaining President's assent on the 8th February, 1955. Some of its provisions were considered to be objectionable and the objections of the Government of India were communicated to the State Government on the 16th May, 1955. The reply of the State Government to these objections was received on the 3rd February, 1956. The matter has been examined further, and the Bill is being returned with a directive from the President that the provisions in question may be reconsidered by the State Legislature.

SCHOLARSHIPS

***1012. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 247 on the 28th November, 1955 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for giving help and scholarships to poor students of all communities has now been finalised;

(b) if so, the procedure for granting scholarships; and

(c) the number and amount of scholarships to be awarded this year?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The Scheme is still under consideration.

(b) and (c): Do not arise.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that in Demand No. 19 some amount

has been fixed for the purpose of this scholarship?

Dr. M. M. Das: The hon. Member may consult the Budget papers.

Shri S. C. Samanta: From the Report I have found that in Demand No. 19 some amount has been fixed for the scholarships to general students. Is it not that amount?

Dr. M. M. Das: I would like to consult the Budget papers before answering this question.

सेठ गोविंद दास : यह जो छात्रवृत्तियों की योजना बनाई जा रही है, इस योजना में क्या इस बात पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है कि जिन प्रदेशों की मातृभाषा हिन्दी नहीं है, वहां के लोगों को हिन्दी पढने के लिये भी कुछ छात्रवृत्तियां दी जायें ?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as this scholarship is concerned it is a merit scholarship for poor meritorious students.

सेठ गोविंद दास : क्या जहां तक मेरिट (कुशलता) का सम्बन्ध है, वहां तक भी क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रयत्न नही किया जा रहा है.....

Mr. Speaker: I have called Pandit D. N. Tiwary. The hon. Member says about Hindi in every question.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know for how long this question is pending before the Government and how much more time will the Government require to consider this?

Dr. M. M. Das: The hon. Member may kindly realise that it is not the Education Ministry alone who can finalise these schemes. We have prepared the schemes and the Planning Commission has agreed provisionally to include these schemes in the Second Five Year Plan. If it is finally approved efforts will be made to implement it from 1956-57. So it depends on the Planning Commission and other higher bodies.

Army Assistance to Civil Authorities

*1013. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the various States, cities and towns where the Army was asked to be in readiness to assist the civil authorities during January and February, 1956;

(b) the reasons for calling out the Army;

(c) whether, the Army actually went into action anywhere:

(d) if so, the names of such places; and

(e) the nature of the action taken, and the casualties, if any?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (e): A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI. annexure No. 2.]

Shri Kamath: Are the objective conditions by which the incapacity of the civil authorities to deal with a given situation is judged, are those objective conditions well defined by rules, regulations or manuals, separately for constructive as well as destructive occasions or contingencies?

Shri Datar: It is not necessary to consider the question of capacity or incapacity. Whenever State Governments request that by way of precautionary measure a certain force should be kept in readiness that is what we do.

Shri Kamath: Are there rules or regulations that govern the summoning of the army to the aid of the civil power, the same as those that existed under the British Raj or have they been changed or revised since?

Shri Datar: I should like to have notice to answer that question.

Mr. Speaker: I think they are all laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code.

Shri Kamath: Is the decision to send the troops to the aid of the civil power always taken at the Central level after confabulation and consultation between the Home Ministry and the Defence Ministry, or is it taken at a lower level such as the Regional Command or the State level?

Shri Datar: It is taken at the appropriate level, taking all the circumstances into account.

Shri Kamath: I wanted to know whether it was at the Central level or at any lower level.

Mr. Speaker: As the occasion demands. There may be a smaller contingency and there may be a larger contingency and so on. Therefore, there may be different levels.

Shri Kamath: On a point of order. The army is a Central subject. So, how can it be taken at the State or a lower level?

Shri Datar: The hon. Member wanted to know the levels under the Central Government at which the decisions were taken. We are not concerned with the level of State Governments.

Shri Kamath: He did not follow the question, Sir. I wanted to know whether the decision to send the army to aid the civil power was taken at the Central Government level or on a lower, regional command or other level.

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): Sea level.

Shri Kamath: I want to put another question, because it is a very important matter. The statement placed on the Table shows that troops were called to the aid of the civil power in Bombay, Assam, Orissa and Punjab. In Assam it was called to deal with the subversive and violent activities of the armed gangsters of the so-called Naga National Council, and in Bombay, Orissa and Punjab, it was called in connection with the States Reorganisation activities. May I know, in each of these cases, whether the local authorities, that is, the State Governments concerned, sent reports to the Central Government and whether in each case the reports stated as to how many times the police had opened fire to deal with the law and order situation and how many people had been killed by the police firing before the army was called to the aid of the civil power?

Shri Datar: All these questions do not arise at all. May I point out to the hon. Member that the army was not called but kept ready?

Mr. Speaker: The earlier portion of the main question itself only wants the names of the various States, cities and towns where the army was asked to be in readiness.

Shri Kamath: On how many occasions had the police opened fire and killed how many people, before the army was called to the aid of the civil power?

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise, out of this question.

Shri Kamath: How does it not arise, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: That is my opinion.

Shri Kamath: Your opinion is not very correct.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will try to elucidate things by some other questions later on. There is no good saying I am incorrect.

युवक-शिविर

*१०१५. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५५ की गर्मी की छुट्टियों में सामुदायिक विकास परियोजना और राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा-क्षेत्रों में स्वेच्छा से सेवा करने के लिये देश में कितने युवक-शिविर संगठित किये गये; और

(ख) इस कार्यक्रम में कितने विद्यार्थियों ने भाग लिया ?

शिक्षा मंत्री के सभासचिव (डा० एम० एम० दास) : (क) तथा (ख) : यह जानकारी अब उपलब्ध नहीं है । यह इकट्ठी की जा रही है और तैयार होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

*1017. **Shri Siddananjappa:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have invited

schemes from State Governments for supplementary programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes to be included in the Second Five year Plan;

(b) if so, whether Government of Mysore have submitted any scheme, and

(c) the estimated cost of the scheme?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Apart from the schemes included in the State Plans certain additional schemes have been invited from State Governments and are under consideration.

(b) Yes.

(c) Rs. 102·7 lakhs.

Shri Siddananjappa: May I know whether the scheme submitted by the Mysore Government has been considered and when it is likely to be accepted for implementation?

Shri Datar: It is in the process of being sent to the Central Government. It will take some time before that scheme is received and some further time will also be taken before the scheme is sanctioned.

Shri Siddananjappa: May I know the broad features of the supplementary programmes?

Shri Datar: The broad features have been described to some extent in the draft Five Year Plan. The details, so far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned, are improvement in sanitary conditions and cottage industries, supply of ploughs, seeds, manures etc.

Shri Balkrishnan: May I know whether the Madras Government have submitted any such scheme?

Shri Datar: This is a general question which has been tabled, and so I cannot off-hand answer questions relating to particular States.

Shri Achuthan: Are there any schemes submitted by any State, other than Mysore, to the Central Government?

Sri Datar: We have reserved Rs. 32 crores for schemes which are sponsored by the Central Government but which are to be implemented by the State Governments generally.

SMALL SAVINGS

***1018. Shri Ram Dass:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme or schemes finalised by Government to mobilise small savings from both the urban and rural population in order to finance the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount expected to be raised under each scheme?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) As I stated in reply to Part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 141 on the 28th February, 1956, intensification of the Savings Campaign is kept under constant review and among the measures being considered and taken are formation of Savings Groups and Advisory Committees, Extension of Agency System particularly in rural areas, wider publicity, introduction of new schemes such as Gift Coupons and public Co-operation.

(b) It is not possible to estimate the collections expected to be made under various measures separately.

Shri Ram Dass: May I know whether the primary school teachers in the rural areas will be used as agents for this scheme?

Shri A. C. Guha: We have finalised this scheme, *i.e.*, scheme for engaging the primary school teachers as authorised agents in rural areas. But I think that scheme has not yet been implemented. I expect it will be implemented very soon.

Shri C. D. Pande: Is Government aware that the rate of interest given to these small savings is much less

than that given to the State loans issued from time to time and that it is one of the reasons why the amount received by way of small savings is small?

Shri A. C. Guha: I do not think that his conclusion is correct. In this financial year, we expect to collect Rs. 65 crores, and I think the rate of interest compares favourably with that of other loans. The cumulative rate of interest should be 4½ per cent or 4·1/6 per cent in some cases, and that again is income-tax free, whereas the interest on Government loans, State or Central, is not income-tax free.

Shri U.M. Trivedi: May I know if this new scheme which has been formulated for having this progressive approach to this national savings scheme is to the exclusion of members of particular parties from being appointed as agents?

Shri A. C. Guha: There is nothing like that. It is not done on the party basis at all.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know in what manner the panchayats and union boards are required to help this small savings scheme in the rural areas?

Shri A. C. Guha: The panchayats and the union boards particularly in West Bengal can engage authorised agents on a very low security, and then they can collect the money. That scheme is being worked in West Bengal for the last two years.

श्रीमती कमलम्बुमती शाह: क्या मैं जान सकती हूं कि इस सिलसिले में स्त्रियों की सेवायें भी ली जायेंगी ?

Shri A. C. Guha: I do not quite follow the question.

Mr. Speaker Are you taking the assistance of ladies in this matter?

Shri A. C. Guha: There is a Central Advisory Board for women's campaign.

Mr. Speaker: Separately?

Shri A. C. Guha: Yes.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether the Government has got any scheme to utilise the hundreds of post offices in our country for mobilising the small savings?

Shri A. C. Guha: Generally this money is being deposited in post offices. Most of this money is being deposited in the post offices. This scheme is carried out in collaboration with the post offices.

Self-loading Rifles

***1019. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 576 on the 6th December, 1955 and state:

(a) whether Government have arrived at any decision so far on the question of introducing self-loading rifles in the Armed Forces; and

(b) if so, the decision taken there on?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b): The proposal to introduce a self-loading rifle in the Armed Forces is still under consideration.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know how far this matter is under consideration and how far this matter will have to wait for a final decision of the Government on this matter?

Shri Tyagi: There is no intention of introducing the self-loading rifle immediately, for, the Government have got a lot of stores of the rifles which have been manufactured and which are at present in use. If this self-loading rifle is immediately introduced, all that stock will go to waste and they cannot be wasted

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether any experiment has been conducted for the self-loading rifle by the Scientific Advisor of the Indian Army, and if so, what are the results of that experiment?

Shri Tyagi: Some rifles of this type have been introduced here from foreign countries and they are undergoing experimentation.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that the striking power of the Indian Army is very low, when compared to the other Armies, without the introduction of this automatic rifle?

Shri Tyagi: I do not think it is so.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know the difference between a self-loading rifle and a rifle which takes a magazine?

Shri Tyagi: It is beyond me. I am afraid it is not possible for me to explain the technique.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: May I know if the Government have considered the desirability of stating publicly information about what weapons they are using, what weapons they are not using and what weapons they have in stock?

Shri Tyagi: I do not think there is any harm in giving that information. The rifles that we are using are publicly known practically to everybody.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May I know whether the Government has taken notice of the fact that Pakistan is using ·5 Browning rifles as against our ·303s which are far less effective?

Shri Tyagi: I am sorry I have no information about the rifle that Pakistan is using. It must be with the Ministry. I have no ready information to give.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May I know how far our Government have advanced in the manufacture of rifles of ·5 boring?

Shri Tyagi: Very far.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that all the advanced countries of the world such as Russia, America, Japan and also Pakistan have introduced automatic rifles in their armies, and if so, may I know whether the Government of India have taken any decision in that case before taking a decision in this?

Shri Tyagi: It is not only rifles. There are a number of small arms which are in use. Therefore, it is not considered a matter of urgency to introduce automatic loading rifles.

Upgrading of Agra City for Allowance Purposes

***1020. Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently considered the question of upgrading Agra to 'B' Class for purposes of allowances; and

(b) if so, their decision thereon?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Gidwani: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an item of news published in the *Times of India*, Delhi Edition, dated 25-2-56, from Agra to the effect that 10,000 Central Government employees made a demonstration there demanding upgrading of Agra?

Shri M. C. Shah: I do not know about it.

Shri Gidwani: May I know whether the Government will make enquiries whether there was any such demonstration, and if so, what was the demand of the Central Government employees?

Shri M. C. Shah: I do not think we should enquire into all those items that appear in the press. If a representation is made, it should be made to the Government of India. Government of India will consider it.

Shri Gidwani: Am I to understand that Government have received no representation?

Mr. Speaker: Otherwise he would have said so.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the population of Agra City, Cantonment and the suburban areas is more than 5 lakhs and those cities which have a population of more than 5 lakhs automatically come under this class?

Shri M. C. Shah: Agra's population is 3 lakhs and odd according to the 1951 census.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether Government are considering the upgrading of certain cities which come under category B, but not so far categorised for lack of information or otherwise?

Shri M. C. Shah: Government are not considering any such proposal.

BUDDHA JAYANTI

*1021. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1525 on the 7th September, 1955 and state:

(a) whether the plan for renovating Buddhist monuments, museums and constructing hostels, roads etc. in connection with the celebrations of 2,500th *Buddha Jayanti* has been finalised by Government;

(b) if so, the places where the work has been undertaken; and

(c) the estimated expenditure involved in working out that plan?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The places where the work has been undertaken are: Bodh Gaya, Sarnath, Sanchi, Rajgir, Kushinagar, Nalanda, Sankissa and Sahet Mahet.

(c) Rs. 1,56,00,000.

Shri Ram Subhag Singh: The places mentioned by the Parliamentary Secretary do not include Kausambi. May I know whether Kausambi is regarded as a Buddhist centre and if so whether there is any proposal to construct any hostel or to improve the road that goes from Allahabad to Kausambi?

Dr. M. M. Das: I find no mention of Kausambi here.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is my question.

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as *Bhudha Jayanti* is concerned, there is no plan for Kausambi. About the rest of the question whether the Government regard it as an important place, etc., I want notice.

Dr. S. N. Sinha: May I know whether any special hostels or sheds have been erected in Budh Gaya and Sarnath? Can we have details about other Buddhist centres?

Dr. M. M. Das: Whether they have been already erected or not, I do not know. Provision has been made for erecting hostels, guest houses where necessary.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि महात्मा बुद्ध के इस २५वीं शताब्दी जयन्ती समारोह में सरकार ने विदेशों से आने वाले विभिन्न लोगों के लिए क्या कोई ऐसा साहित्य तैयार किया है जिसमें महात्मा बुद्ध की जीवनी, उनके विचारों और शिक्षाओं आदि पर प्रकाश डाला गया हो और उनकी शिक्षाओं और आदर्शों को भारत में किस तरह से कार्य रूप में परिणित किया जा रहा है ?

Dr. M. M. Das: Although it does not strictly arise, I think there will be several publications dealing with Buddhism, Buddha's life, etc.

Mr. Speaker: My feeling is this. Inasmuch as this is an important matter and comes up from time to time, once a fortnight or once a week, some report may be issued or some information stated to the Members so that they may know. If there is something more, this is not the place during the Question hour to give suggestions. Hon. Members must write to the authorities concerned.

CENTRAL DETECTIVE TRAINING SCHOOL

*1022. **Shri H. G. Vaishnav:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to State:

(a) the number of trainees expected to be trained annually in the Central Detective Training School, Hyderabad; and

(b) the recurring and non-recurring expenditure to be incurred approximately every year on this institution?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Ninety.

(b) Recurring Rs. 1,08,000 (annually). Non-recurring Rs. 88,600 } Approximately.

Shri H. G. Vaishnav: May I know whether only service personnel will be admitted in this institution or there is any arrangement for admitting private candidates?

Shri Datar: Police Inspectors with 7 years experience could be called for training.

Shri H. G. Vaishnav: May I know whether there will be any arrangement in future to admit private candidates also who desire to join this line?

Shri Datar: That question will be considered subsequently when the occasion arises.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I know if the training will be imparted for detecting crimes or only for following the political opponents?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are giving ideas.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know whether there is any idea of sending to foreign countries people to study detecting techniques?

Shri Datar: The staff that is proposed for this has already been trained abroad.

Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah: May I know if dogs also are being trained in this work?

Shri Datar: Let us deal first with human beings and then with dogs.

Shri Keshavaiengar: May I know whether this is the only school of this type in the country or there are any others?

Shri Datar: There are some States like West Bengal who have their own school. I believe U.P. is having one or will have one.

Postal Censorship

*1024. **Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether the correspondence of the members of the opposition parties is subjected to censorship when passing through Post Offices?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): No.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Has it been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that during the course of the debate on the Communication Ministry's Demands, the hon. Minister for Communications admitted that it is being done under the Censorship Act which I do not find on the statute-book?

Shri Datar: I may point out to the hon. Member that action can be taken for censoring correspondence either by the State Government or the Central Government under section 26(1) of the Indian Post Offices Act.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I know whether action under section 26 of the Post Offices Act can only be taken if emergency has been declared by the State and that censorship is not contemplated thereby, but only destruction of letters or only interception?

Shri Datar: The circumstances under which resort can be had have been mentioned very clearly in section 26(1) which the hon. Member will kindly go through.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether it is a fact that representations have been made to the hon. Minister and the Government of the States as well with regard to the fact that the letters of the Members of the Opposition are being censored by the Home Ministry's agents or by somebody in the post offices?

Shri Datar: I am not aware of any complaint having been received here. So far as the Government of India are concerned, they have not issued any such instructions. We are not concerned with what the State Governments do.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether Government will issue instructions to the police department not to censor the letters of the Members of the Opposition at least hereafter?

Shri Datar: It would be intolerable if negative orders were to be issued.

Shri Kamath: In every case where such action is resorted to, may I know whether a certificate as required under section 26 of the Post Offices Act is issued by the authorities concerned?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any further questions on the matter, for this reason. The hon. Minister has answered to this question that the letters of the Members of the Opposition are not censored. (*An Hon. Member*: Are.) 'Are not' is the answer.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: He does not know.

Mr. Speaker: Then it was asked, under what circumstances. The reply was, section 26. We have had a discussion on the interpretation of section 26. Then it was asked, why don't you issue instructions to the police not to do so. These are questions which do not arise. The answer is definitely that the letters are not censored. And it was asked also: "Have you not received representations from hon. Members?" The Hon. Minister has said to his knowledge no representation has been received. What more am I to allow on this question? Next question.

Shri Kamath: Half an hour discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Independently.

Tribal Students

***1026. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 965 on the 19th December, 1955 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the proposal of the Manipur Government regarding the exemption of Tribal Students from school fees; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Shri Rishang Keishing: How long will it take to come to a decision?

Dr. M. M. Das: The Manipur Government wrote to the Central Government only in November last and I have said a decision will be taken shortly.

Shri Rishing Keishing: Is it a fact that the Government of India have written to the local Government that tribal students studying in Government schools will not be exempted?

Dr. M. M. Das: That was a circular letter which was sent to all the State Governments asking them to make education free for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Now, we have received a communication from the Manipur Government only in November, 1955 and a decision is going to be taken very soon.

Central Reserve Police

***1027. Choudhuri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the time since when the Central Reserve Police has been formed in India?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The Central Reserve Police formerly known as the Crown Representative's Police was first formed in July 1939 under the Crown Representative's Police Force Law, 1939. It was renamed as the Central Reserve Police Force under the Central Reserve Police Force Act (No. LXVI of 1949) 1949 which applied retrospectively with effect from the 15th August, 1947.

Chaudhuri Muhammed Sheffee: May I know the number State-wise and since when the Central Reserve Police is there?

Shri Datar: There is no question of State-wise. It is an all-India police force under the Government of India.

Chaudhuri Muhammed Shaffee: Since when is the Central Reserve Police in Kashmir and what is its number?

Shri Datar: I would not like to give all these details in the public interest.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात जब से यह रिजर्व पुलिस रिआर्गनाइज की गई है, सरकार ने उस के कार्यकलाप यानी फंक्संस में कोई परिवर्तन किया है, और यदि हां, तो क्या ?

Shri Datar: The first modification that was made was this. Formerly it was meant to assist the Indian States. Now, this Force can be utilised for maintenance of law and order in aid of the civil power, internal security, border defence, guarding vital points and anti-dacoit operations in certain cases.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बार्डर...

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may give up his मैं जानना चाहता हूं and put the question.
Hon. Members may leave out "May I know" etc., and straightaway put the question.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : माननीय मंत्री नें अभी बतलाया कि रिजर्व पुलिस के अन्य कामों में से एक काम यह भी है कि सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की प्रतिरक्षा का काम करे, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान और भारत के बीच में जो बार्डर इन्सीडेन्ट्स हुए उन के सम्बन्ध में इस पुलिस ने क्या कोई काम किया है ? यदि नहीं, तो उन्होनें कौन कौन से काम किये है, यह बतलाया जाय ।

Shri Datar: I may inform the hon. Member that border defence is one of the functions. I would not like to give other details so far as the delicate question raised by the hon. Member is concerned.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May I know if the Central Reserve Police is equipped with modern weapons, not the ·303 and the other antiquated out-moded types?

Shri Datar: I am not aware of these details, but we are giving them as good weapons as possible.

Receptionists in the Central Secretariat

***1028. Dr. Satyawadi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of the receptionists in the Central Secretariat and number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

Number of Receptionists	25
Number of Scheduled Castes	5
Number of Scheduled Tribes	Nil.

डा० सत्यवादी : क्या यह दुरूस्त है कि अभी पिछले दिनों इस जगह के लिये कुछ नये आदमी लिये गये थे, और अगर लिये गये हैं तो उन में से हरिजन कितने लिये गये है ?

Shri Datar: May I point out to the hon. Member that so far as reservation is concerned, it applies to direct recruitment? We recruited 9 officers as receptionists. Out of them 2 posts had been reserved for Scheduled Castes and one for Scheduled Tribes, and when a Scheduled Tribe candidate was not available, we took three from the Scheduled Castes. Thus, the hon. Member will find that there is more than sufficient representation.

Oil Prospects in Andhra

***1030. Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the answers given to the supplementaries raised on Starred Question No. 553 on the 7th March, 1956 and State:

(a) the places in Andhra coast where oil is expected to be found; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for more specific and intensive survey of the area?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The possibility of finding oil along the east coast of Andhra exists, but more detailed work is necessary before any specific locations can be given.

(b) It is proposed to carry out prospecting by Geological and Geophysical surveys which may be followed by test drilling.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know when this survey is going to be taken up?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It will take some time before we fix up priorities in this connection, but the intention is to have the geological survey in this Plan.

Dr. Rama Rao: Does this survey include actual test drilling?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No. Geological survey does not include test drilling.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao *rose*—

Shri B. D. Pande: May I know, Sir.....

Mr. Speaker: It relates to Andhra. Let me exhaust.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know when these priorities will be worked out?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There are many questions which have to be decided before fixing up this priority, more especially the question of technical personnel and the equipments that are necessarily needed to take up this work. Unless we get technical personnel and equipment, it is no use fixing up a priority on paper.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : क्या पूरे देश के लिये तेल निकालने के लिये कोई प्लैन तैयार की गई है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : जी हां, एक प्लैन करीब करीब तैयार हो गई है, लेकिन आखिरी तौर पर तैयार हो गई है यह मैं नहीं कह सकता। शायद दो हफ्ते के अन्दर तैयार हो जाय।

Dr. S. N. Sinha: May I know if any surveys have been made in the adjacent areas of Masulipatam and Tirupati, I mean the coastal area?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir, I only mentioned that the geological formations of the rocks there do indicate that there are possibilities of finding oil in those structures if it is searched.

उपकुलपति सम्मेलन की सिफारिशें

*१०३१. **श्री के० सी० सोधिया :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री २२ दिसम्बर, १९५५ को पुछे गये अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ९१४ के भाग (ख) और (ग) के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालयों के उपकुलपतियों और माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्डों के प्रधानों के सम्मेलन द्वारा सिफारिश की गई केन्द्रीय सहायता के बारे में उल्लिखित योजनायें तैयार कर ली गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है ; और उनमें से प्रत्येक पर सरकार कितनी रकम व्यय करना चाहती है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ये योजनायें कब तक तैयार हो जायेंगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री के सभासचिव (डा० एम० एम० दास) : (क) हां, जी।

(ख) जहां तक विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में निम्न मुख्य योजनाओं पर पांच करोड़ रुपये व्यय करने का विचार है :—

(१) तीन वर्ष के डिगरी पाठ्यक्रम की व्यवस्था,

(२) श्रेणियों में विद्यार्थियों की संख्या को सीमित करना,

(३) पुस्तकालय और प्रयोगशालायें स्थापित करना।

माध्यमिक शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में द्वितीय योजना में पुनर्गठन की योजना को मिला कर ४३.५ करोड़ रूपये के खर्च का विचार है। मुख्य प्रस्ताव स्कूलों को हायर सेकेन्डरी स्कूलों में और बहुउद्देशीय स्कूलों में बदलने और अध्यापकों के प्रशिक्षण के सम्बन्ध में हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

श्री के० सी० सोधिया : क्या ट्रेनिंग देने मल्टी-परपज स्कूल खोलने, आदि के अलग अलग विभाजन मालूम हो सकते हैं ?

Dr. M. M. Das : This is a tentative scheme. It has not yet been finalised by the Planning Commission and other bodies. So, details have not yet been worked out.

श्री के० सी० सोधिया : क्या यह योजना काम में लाई जा सकती है ?

Mr. Speaker : Of course.

श्री के० सी० सोधिया : अगर प्लैनिंग कमीशन उनको मंजुरी नहीं देगा तो इन योजनाओं का क्या होगा ?

Dr. M. M. Das : I have stated that it has not been finally approved. I do not say that it will not be approved.

Mr. Speaker : Implemented or approved.

प्रतिरक्षामुख्यालय भवन

१०३२. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री अप्रैल, १९५५ को पूछे गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २३३८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रतिरक्षा मुख्यालय के नये भवन के निर्माण में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा संगठन मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : अब यह फैसला किया गया है कि जंगल का वह भाग जो किचनर रोड के उत्तर तथा विलिंगडन क्रेसेन्ट के पच्छिम में है और जो पहिले प्रतिरक्षा के भवन के लिए निश्चित किया गया था सुरक्षित रखा जाय । इसलिए इसके बदले में कोई दूसरा स्थान चुना जायगा ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस सम्बन्ध में और किन किन स्थानों पर विचार किया जा रहा है, और कब तक इस बारे में फैसला हो जाने की आशा की जा सकती है ?

श्री त्यागी : बहुत से स्थान देखे गये हैं और इस सिलसिले में वर्क्स हाउसिंग और सप्लाई मिनिस्ट्री से बात चीत हो रही है ।

Dearness Allowance

*1034. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao :** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 814 on the 14th December, 1955 and state :

(a) whether Government have since arrived at a decision regarding revision of the rules about the merger of half of dearness allowance with pay for staff drawing Rs. 76 per month stationed at cities classified as 'C' for the purpose of payment of house rent allowance;

(b) if so, the nature of the decision; and

(c) the time by which it will be given effect to?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah) : (a) Yes.

(b) It has been decided to revise the present limits of pay (inclusive of Dearness Pay) for purposes of regulating house rent allowance in C-class towns as follows :—

Pay Range	House Rent Allowance
Pay below Rs. 55	Rs. 5 P.M.
Rs. 55 to Rs. 125	Rs. 7 P.M.
Above Rs. 125	Amount by which pay falls short of Rs. 134-8-0 P.M.

(c) Details are being worked out. The orders will have effect from the 1st April, 1956.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : Since this issue has been hanging fire from 1st June 1953, may I know whether Government propose to give effect to it retrospectively?

Shri M. C. Shah : I have said that this will come into effect on 1st April 1956. Therefore, the question of giving retrospective effect does not arise.

Shri Nambiar : May I know the reason why Government do not contemplate to pay the arrears with retrospective effect, especially in view of the fact that this matter has been hanging fire soon after the decision on the Gadgil Committee's recommendations, and there has also been an agitation in this regard?

Shri M. C. Shah : Government have considered this question in all its aspects, and they have come to the conclusion that the orders should have effect from 1st April 1956.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : May I know whether the extra financial liability that will be involved has been worked out, and if so, what it is?

Shri M. C. Shah : It will come to something like Rs. 26 to 28 lakhs.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि महंगाई को चालू हुए १० वर्ष हो चुके हैं और अभी तक भी इस बात का निश्चय नहीं हुआ है कि कब महंगाई अलांउस का दिया जाना बन्द होगा और कब महंगाई खत्म होगी, क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भी विचार किया जा रहा है कि इसको तनख्वाहों में ही मिला दिया जाए ?

Shri M. C. Shah : I do not know how that question arises out of this question which deals only with the house rent allowance. The question of dearness allowance is a separate one. If the hon. Member gives me notice, I shall reply to that.

Shri Velayudhan : The Minister stated that it took a long time to arrive at a decision, and that the matter was hanging fire for some years. He also said.....

Mr. Speaker : We have heard all that he has said. What is the hon. Member's question?

Shri Velayudhan : The Minister can give long answers. So, could we not also ask long questions?

Mr. Speaker : Nobody ought to take so long. I shall ask the Minister hereafter to be very cryptic, if that will satisfy hon. Members.

Shri Velayudhan : He said that a decision was taken.....

Mr. Speaker : He has said all that. What is the question ?

Shri Velayudhan : May I know when the decision to give effect to this dearness allowance and bonus allowance was taken? The minister stated that it will come into effect from the 1st April 1956.....

Shri M. C. Shah : There is no question about the dearness allowance or the bonus allowance being given. I am afraid the hon. Member has not understood the question well.

New India Fisheries Ltd.

***1035. Shri Siddananjappa :** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indo-Japanese concern under the name of New India Fisheries Ltd., has been registered in Bombay to exploit fishing potentialities in Indian Waters with modern equipment;

(b) if so, the authorised capital and paid-up share capital of this concern; and

(c) the capital of the Indian interests?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah) : (a) Yes, Sir. The company's fishing activities will, however, be restricted to operations beyond seven miles from the coast line of India, and further the company will not fish in the Gulfs of Kutch, Cambay and Mannar, Palk Bay, Pamban Channel and such other areas as may be specified by the Government of India

(b) The authorised capital of the company is Rs. 1 crore and paid-up capital Rs. 15 lakhs.

(c) 51%, *i.e.*, Rs. 7,65,000.

Shri Siddanajappa: Is there any Government participation in the share capital?

Shri M. C. Shah : No.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या सरकार इस बात को जानती है कि हमारी संस्कृति का सिद्धान्त वसुदेव कुटुंबके रहा है और ऐसी हालत में क्या इस प्रकार के उद्योग को सरकार कोई सहायता न देगी, इसका निश्चय करेगी ?

Mr. Speaker : That is a suggestion for action. Does it come also under *ahimsa*?

I.P.S. Pay Scale

***1036. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to raise the upper limit of the Indian Police Service pay scale; and

(b) if so, the reasons for it?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether at the time of considering this matter, Government will also have in view the proposal that is before the country to impose a tax on the total wealth, and to place a ceiling on the individual income?

Shri Datar: That is a question for the Finance Ministry to consider.

Foreigners in India

***1037. Sardar Iqbal Singh :** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of nationals of foreign countries who have been arrested and imprisoned by the courts on a charge of unauthorised stay in India since the 1st January, 1955; and

(b) the period of imprisonment and the amount of fine imposed in each case?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 3.]

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know the names of the countries to which these nationals belonged?

Shri Datar: All foreign countries, excepting the countries of the Commonwealth.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know the number of persons who have refused to go back to their respective countries, after serving their sentences?

Shri Datar: We request them to go If they do not go, then naturally they are prosecuted and then convicted. That is the usual procedure.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know the number of persons who have refused to go back to their respective countries after serving their sentences?

Shri Datar: I have not got that information.

सरदार इकबाल सिंह : इस स्टेटमेंट से पता चलता है कि एक ही जुर्म पर लोगों को मुख्तलिफ सजायें दी गई हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस एक जुर्म के बगैर और भी कोई जुर्म है जिस की वजह से ज्यादा सजायें दी गई हैं, अगर हैं, तो वह कौन सा जुर्म है।

Shri Datar: They have been given punishments by the court for their unauthorised stay in India. In some cases it is quite likely that the offence may have been repeated. In such cases, while giving sentence, that factor is taken into account.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know the number of persons in this list, who belonged to Pakistan?

Shri Datar: This has nothing to do with Pakistan. Pakistan is not a foreign country under the Foreigners Act. It is a part of the Commonwealth: and Commonwealth countries are not considered as foreign for this purpose.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether there is any case with the Government of India, in which a foreign national has settled down in India, has married an Indian, and they have got children, and whether any of them has been asked to quit India recently?

Shri Datar: Residence is a far-cry from the commission of offence.

Shri Keshavaiengar: May I know from which countries the maximum number of nationals stayed here unauthorised?

Shri Datar: From the figures before me, I find that the maximum number is from Tibet.

ARRESTS DUE TO DISTURBANCES OVER S.R.C. REPORT

***1039. Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of arrests made in each State at the instance of the Central Government, since the Prime Minister's broadcast, on the 16th January of so-called decisions of Government in regard to reorganization of States; and

(b) the number among them, Statewise, since released, detained and convicted?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No such arrests were made at the instance of the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Kamath: May I know whether there were some cases at least where the arrests in the States concerned were not made under the orders of the Central Government, but the State Governments were advised to take action against the persons concerned.

Shri Datar: My answer is quite specific. We have not advised, much less asked them, to take action.

EXCISE DUTY ON CLOTH

***1040. Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bales of cloth, excise duty unpaid, lying in the godowns of the various Textile Mills of (i) Bombay, (ii) Ahmedabad, and (iii) other manufacturing centres on the 21st February, 1956;

(b) the total number of bales removed from the godowns on each of the subsequent seven days; and

(c) the total number of bales lying in the godowns on the 29th February, 1956?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) The total number of bales of cloth lying on the 21st February, 1956 in the godowns of the various Textile Mills under excise control are:

(i) Bombay Collectorate of Central Excise Bombay city 75,538 bales)	87,999	bales
(ii) Baroda Collectorate of Central Excise including Ahmedabad (Ahmedabad city: 32,458 bales).	42,668	,,
(iii) Other Collectorates of Central Excise.	36,298	,,
TOTAL .	166,965	bales

(b) The total number of bales removed from these godowns for home consumption during each of the subsequent eight days are as follows:—

Date	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Mills other than those in Ahmedabad and Bombay	Total
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
22-2-56	3,881	4,643	6,182	14,706
23-2-56	4,156	5,479	7,116	16,751
24-2-56	3,735	5,526	7,565	16,826
25-2-56	4,785	4,426	7,480	16,691
26-2-56	4,285	2,918	2,662	9,865
27-2-56	5,101	4,853	6,803	16,757
28-2-56	7,261	5,530	9,216	22,007
29-2-56	7,495	5,915	4,739	18,149
TOTAL.	40,699	39,290	51,763	131,752

(c) The total number of bales lying in these godowns at close of day on the 29th February 1956 were:

(i) Bombay Collectorate of Central Excise (Bombay city: 38,462 bales).	44,812	bales
(ii) Baroda Collectorate of Central Excise including Ahmedabad (Ahmedabad city: 10,533 bales).	16,660	,,
(iii) Other Collectorates of Central Excise.	59,651	,,
TOTAL .	121,123	bales

Mr. Speaker: Nobody is interested in such figures.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: I am interested.

Mr. Speaker: Hereafter, when an answer involves such detailed statements, it is better to place them on the Table of the House so as to give an opportunity to hon. Members to study them and put supplementary questions later. As it is, it takes away a lot of time.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

***1002. Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the help that has been given to the State Governments recently to protect and educate the neglected Children and Juvenile delinquents in the backward areas of the country?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): No help has been given to the State Governments for this purpose.

शु-विक्रय

***१००४. श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या प्रति रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५५ में फौजी डेरी-फार्मों से किसानों तथा राज्य सरकारों के फार्मों द्वारा गायें और भैंसों के कितने बछड़े खरीदे गये; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न फौजी केन्द्रों को ये अनुदेश दिये हैं कि वे इन बछड़ों के विक्रय की खबर समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित करायें ?

प्रतिरक्षा संगठन मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : (क) मिलिटरी डेयरी फार्म्स द्वारा १९५५ में बेचे गये गायों तथा भैंसों के बछड़ों के ब्यौरों का एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध सं० ४]

(ख) जी हां ।

इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक तीन प्रेस-नोट क्रमशः दिनांक १५ जून, १९५४, १० जनवरी, १९५५ तथा २ सितम्बर, १९५५ को निकाले गये हैं ।

EXTERNAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

***1005. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of financial assistance secured from abroad during 1955-56; and

(b) its allocation to different projects?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 5.]

INDIAN STUDENTS IN WEST GERMANY

***1008. Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian students at present studying in West Germany; and

(b) the number of students out of them that are in receipt of Scholarships awarded by the West German Government and the Indian Government respectively?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) 202.

(b) 7 by West German Government and 18 by Indian Government.

I.A.S. & I.P.S. OFFICERS IN MYSORE STATE

***1009. Shri N. Rachiah:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers has increased this year in Mysore State; and

(b) if so, the number of Scheduled Castes Officers in each category in Mysore State at present?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

FOREIGN STUDENTS IN INDIA

***1010. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any arrangements for foreign students for their education and welfare in in India during the year 1955-56;

(b) if so, the number of students for which such arrangements were made;

(c) the names of countries to which these students belonged;

(d) the periods for which these arrangements were made; and

(e) the names of States in which these students are receiving education?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 6].

अखिल भारतीय करारोपण परिषद

***१०१४. श्री श्रीनारायण दास :** क्या वित्त मंत्री २५ अगस्त, १९५५ को पूछे गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११३० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अखिल भारतीय करारोपन परिषद् का निर्माण करने के बारे में अभी तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) ऐसी परिषद् कब तक बन जायेगी ?

राजस्व और असैनिक व्यय मंत्री (श्री एम० सी० शाह) : (क) तथा (ख) . जबतक राज्यों के पूनर्गठन का कार्य पूरा नहीं हो जाता और जबतक वित्त-आयोग, जो शीघ्र ही संगठित होने वाला है, अपना कार्य समाप्त नहीं कर लेता तबतक आखिल भारतीय कर-निर्धारण परिषद् की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चय कर लेना, सरकार के विचार से, समय से पहले होगा ।

INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES

***1016. Shri Viswanath Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the areas where experimental drilling is being carried on by the Indian Bureau of Mines to evaluate the deposits of non-ferrous metals; and

(b) the results achieved during 1955?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). No experimental drilling has so far been carried out by the Indian Bureau of Mines to evaluate the deposits of non-ferrous metals. The Geological Survey of India has however examined Khotri copper bearing area and the Zawar lead-zinc area has been geologically mapped. Detailed prospecting by the Indian Bureau of Mines has been approved in the Daribo area in Rajasthan in 1956.

WORLD GEOGRAPHY SEMINAR

***1023. Shri M. Islamuddin:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a World Geography Seminar was held at Aligarh in the Second week of January;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed at the Seminar; and

(c) whether any help was rendered by Government to the Aligarh University in organising it?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At the Seminar an opportunity was provided to teachers, research workers and advanced students of Geography to discuss academic problems of common interest. It was unanimously resolved that an International Council for the study of Afro-Asian Geography be set up.

(c) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission sanctioned a sum of Rs. 15,000 to meet the expenses of the Seminar.

DIVISION OF SHENCOTTAH TALUK

***1025. Vallatharas:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether the Government of India have ordered in survey of

Shencottah Taluk in Travancore-Cochin State to enable to division of the same between that State and the State of Madras?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Yes. The Government of Travancore-Cochin has undertaken, with the concurrence of the Government of India, a survey of the area in question, with a view to fixing the boundary between the prospective States of Kerla and Madras.

CITIZENSHIP ACT

***1029. Shri S. V. L. Narasimham:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state when the rules under the Citizenship Act, 1955 are expected to be finalised and published?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Rules are being framed and will, it is expected, be placed before Parliament during the current session.

STUDY OF SANSKRIT IN JAPAN

***1033. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Wlil the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a branch of Viswa Parishad (Sanskrit University) has been established in the Tamagawa University, Japan?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): Yes.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

***1038. Shri Gadilingana Gowd: / Shri D. C. Sharma: / Shri G. L. Chaudhury:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to lay on the Table of the Sabha a copy of the agreement recently signed between the Governments of India and U.S.A. with regard to the strengthening of Secondary Education programmes in the country?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): Yes, a copy of the agreement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 7.]

WELFARE OF THE HANDICAPPED

***1041. Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the main details of the steps taken or being taken in the wake of Dr. Hellen Keller's visit to India, to promote the Welfare of the physically handicapped, particularly the blind, the deaf and the dumb?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): No specific project to promote the welfare of the physically handicapped has been undertaken by the Government of India in consequence of the visit of Dr. Hellen Keller to this country.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

603. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received during the period from the 1st April, 1952 to the 31st March, 1955 from the Rajasthan State for aid from the Industrial Finance Corporation;

(b) the amounts sanctioned on each accepted application; and

(c) the amounts paid so far?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha):

(a) Nine.

(b) Loans were sanctioned to three of these applicants, the amounts of the loans sanctioned being Rs. 10 lakhs, Rs. 7 lakhs and Rs. 7·5 lakhs respectively. In two of these three cases, the amounts of Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 7 lakhs were in addition to earlier loans of Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 30 lakhs respectively sanctioned in 1952.

(c) Rs. 16 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs has been repaid.

अखिल भारतीय सेवायें

६०४. श्रीमती अनुसुयाबाई बोरकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १५ अगस्त, १९४७ से अब तक भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा, भारतीय पूलिस सेवा और अन्य सम्मिलित सेवा पदाली (केडर) में कितने व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति की गयी ;

(ख) इनमें से कितने व्यक्ति अनुसूचित जातियों के थे;

(ग) क्या उनके लिए सुरक्षित स्थानों को उचित रूप में भर दिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उन स्थानों की पूर्ति करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गयी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालयमें मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) तथा (ख). आई० ए० ऐस० और आई० पी० ऐस० के विषय में आवश्यक सूचना नीचे दी गई है :-

	आई० ए० ऐस०	आई० पी० एस.
नियुक्तियों की कुल संख्या	१०१५	६३८
अनुसूचित जातियां	१५	८

अन्य सेवाओं से सम्बन्धित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और कुछ ही समय में वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) यह निश्चय किया गया है कि आई० ए० ऐस०, आई० पी० ऐस० और साथ की सेवाओं में भर्ती के लिए ली जाने वाली प्रतियोगी परिक्षाओं में बैठने वाले अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिए अत्यधिक आयु में पांच साल की छूट दी जाए । जहां तक आई० ए० ऐस० / आई० पी० ऐस० का सम्बन्ध है, यह निश्चय किया गया है कि संघ लोक-सेवा आयोग को अधिकार दिया जाए कि वह प्रशासन में कार्य कुशलता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में बैठने वाले उन अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवारों की अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं में नियुक्ति की सिरिश करे जिन्हें वह योग्य समझे । इसके अलावा भर्ती के नियमों में ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि अनुसूचित जातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए रखे गये वे सुरक्षित स्थान जिनकों प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के परिणाम के आधार पर पूर्ति नहीं हो पाती वे आई० ए० ऐस० / आई० पी० ऐस० के लिए (आगामी परीक्षा तक अर्थात एक साल के लिए) और अन्य साथ की केन्द्रीय सेवाओं के लिए दो साल तक सुरक्षित रखे जाएं ।

I.A.S. AND I.P.S. OFFICERS IN MYSORE

605. Shri N. Rachiah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fixed quota of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers in Mysore has been deputed to serve outside Mysore State;

(b) if so, the number of such Officers in each cadre; and

(c) the reasons for the fixed quota not being deputed so far?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Provision exists for a fixed quota of officers for deputation to the Centre from the I.A.S. and the I.P.S. Cadres of Mysore State. The quota so fixed and the number of officers at present on deputation to the Centre from each of the Cadres against this quota are as follows :—

Service	Fixed quota	Number of officers at Present on deputation to the Centre
I. A. S. . .	11	3
I. P. S. . .	3	2

(c) Shortage of officers in the I.A.S. and I.P.S. Cadres of Mysore State.

INDIAN NAVY

606. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to train more cadets for the Navy; and

(b) the total number of cadets trained in 1955?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Due regard has been paid to the anticipated expansion of the Indian Navy in fixing the rate of intake of Naval cadets for training. For example, while the rate of intake was 54 in 1951, this has now been increased to 69 from 1954.

Prior to 1952, the training of Naval cadets was carried out in the U.K. and the intake had to be dependent upon the training facilities offered by the Admiralty. We have progressively increased the training facilities available in India, both with a view to avoid dependence on foreign facilities and also to provide for a greater number who could be trained quickly.

The position now is that the entire training of cadets for the executive and Supply Branches is being undertaken in India and plans for the training of cadets in India also in the Engineering and Electrical Branches have been finalised which will permit the training of cadets in these Branches from 1957.

(b) In 1955, 24 cadets completed their training, but the total number who were undergoing training in 1955 was *281*.

FELLOWSHIPS UNDER THE COLOMBO PLAN

607. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fellowships granted under the Colombo Plan and other Technical Aid programme from the 1st October, 1955 to the 31st December, 1955; and

(b) the names of the subjects for which the fellowship holders were sent abroad for studies?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a)

(a)	Colombo Plan : Other Technical Aid Programmes, viz. Point Four Programme and U. N. T. A. A. Programme	12

(b) Marine Engineering, Neurology, Cytology, Cosmic Ray Research, Chemical Constitution of vegetable Tannins, Geological Survey, Hydraulic Engineering, Food Technology, Metal Physics, Practical Farming, Administration of Joint Stock Companies, Manufacture of Precision Scientific Instruments, Industrial Instrumentation, Cutting and Grinding of Instrument gears, Application of Chemical Research in Textile Industry, Ground Water Exploration. Nuclear Engineering, Solar Research. Design & Development of Computor, Rural Electrification, Tide Prediction.

IMPORT OF BURMA CURRENCY

608. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for lifting the ban on the import of Burma currency notes into India; and

(b) the results of this change?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) The ban was originally imposed on 1-5-1950. Burmese currency at that time consisted largely of notes of Indian design overprinted "legal tender in Burma only". The practice had grown up of erasing this overprint and using the notes as Indian money and the object of the ban was to stop this practice. Subsequently Burmese Currency of a new design came into general circulation and the ban was removed in December 1954 in respect of these new design Burma notes only. An other reason which prompted Government to lift the ban was to meet the demand of travellers, particularly people on the Indo-Burma border, who could not exchange Burma notes into Indian currency except at Rangoon.

(b) The lifting of the ban has resulted in considerable relief to the border people. It has moreover brought our regulations regarding Burmese currency more in line with those applying to most other currencies.

प्रादेशिक सेना

६०६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अभी हाल में जारी की गयी एक सेना-आज्ञा द्वारा प्रादेशिक सेना के कार्यक्षेत्र और कार्यप्रणाली की व्याख्या की गयी है और उसमें कई परिवर्तन किये गये है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसकी एक प्रति लोक-सभा के टेबल पर रखी जायेगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा संघठन मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : (क) तथा (ख). प्रादेशिक सेना अधिनियम

१९४८ के अंतगत जब प्रादेशिक सेना बनी थी तब अन्य कार्यों के साथ साथ उसका कार्य यह भी था कि वह आवश्यकता पड़ने पर स्थायी सेना क लिये "फील्ड फारमेशंस तथा युनिटस" प्रस्तुत करे। प्राप्त अनुभवक आधार पर हाल ही में प्रादेशिक सेना के कार्यों में परिवर्तन हो गया है और वे एक आर्मी आर्डर में प्रकाशित कर दिये गये हैं अब यह स्थायी सेना के लिए "फील्ड फारमेशंस और युनिटस" के बजाय युनिटें प्रस्तुत करेगी। इसके कार्यों में और कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आ है।

आर्मी आर्डर की प्रति सभा पटल पर नहीं रखी गई है क्योंकि वह रेस्ट्रिक्टेड डाक्यूमेंट है।

SOLAR COOKER

610. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state whether any further improvement in the Solar Cooker has been made to give better service?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): No Sir.

DEATH OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES ON DUTY

611. { Choudhuri Muhammed Shaffee: / Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay on the Table of the Sabha a statement showing:

(a) the number of Central Government employees who died while on actual duty during 1955 in India; and

(b) whether any amount was given to their families as compensation?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) and (b). The collection of the information asked for by the Honourable Members will involve correspondence with the various administrative authorities throughout the country, and will thus entail considerable time and labour out of proportion to the results likely to be achieved.

For the information of the Honourable Members, it is however added that the Liberalised Pension Rules introduced by the Government of India in 1950 provide for relief to the families of permanent Government servants dying in service, subject to the fulfilment of the conditions laid down in those rules. Briefly, they provide for a gratuity varying between 12 and 15 months pay of the deceased Government servant, and in addition, a family pension not exceeding Rs. 150 per month for a maximum of 5 years if the Government servant had rendered 25 years service.

In addition, families of Government servants whose death is attributable to "risk of office" are eligible for the grant of extraordinary pension under the appropriate rules.

INDO-TURKISH CULTURAL AGREEMENT

612. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the activities undertaken in pursuance of the Indo-Turkish Cultural Agreement, such as exchange of students, establishment of cultural organisations by each country in the other, and the athletic meets during 1955;

(b) the expenditure incurred by Government in this connection; and

(c) the programme for the coming year?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Grant-in-aid was given to Indo-Turkish Cultural Association, Istanbul and two Turkish scholars studied in India under the Government of India's General Cultural Scholarships Scheme.

(b) Rs. 9,665 only.

(c) Not yet finalised.

CANTEEN CONTRACTORS

613. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of civilian canteen contractors employed by the Defence Services during the Second World War and the period of their service as contractors for the troops;

(b) the concessions given to those contractors in matters of taxes and other facilities.

(c) whether any rules were laid down for the observance of the

contractors regarding the wages and leave facilities to be allowed to the employees by them; and

(d) what are the facilities given to the labour employed by the contractors to serve the troops during the war period?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) During the last war, there were 105 civilian canteen contractors on the Quartermaster General's Approved List and 50 on his Registered List. The agreements concluded between these contractors and the Governor General in Council were operative only for the period of the War, which was declared officially terminated on 1st April 1946.

(b) The canteen contractors and their staff employed in Field Services Areas during the last war were allowed the following concessions :—

(1) Free medical treatment (this concession was also allowed at other stations where medical treatment from other than military sources was not available);

(2) Grant of disability and family pensions;

(3) Assumption of responsibility by Government for payment of the salaries of the employees of canteen contractors in the event of their being taken prisoners of war; and

(4) Payment of Family-allotment to the families of the employees of canteen contractors when taken prisoners of war.

(c) No.

(d) The terms and conditions of Service of the employees of the contractors were to be decided by the Contractors themselves in consultation with their employees.

INCOME-TAX OFFICERS

614. Shri S. C. Samanta : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of income-tax officers sent to London to take part in a two-month course on taxation arranged by the British Council;

(b) whether all of them completed their courses and have come back; and

(c) the manner in which their services are being utilised?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah) : (a) Four—Two in 1954 and two in 1955. (In addition two Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax were also sent —one in 1954 and one 1955.)

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The officers were serving in the Income-tax Department at the time of their deputation and on return after training they have been re-posted in the Department.

DISMISSAL OF MILITARY PERSONNEL

615. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury : Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the number of Military personnel dismissed or prosecuted, during 1954 and 1955 separately?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

NON-INDIAN OFFICERS IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

616. Shri S. C. Samanta : Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non-Indians serving under the Government of India on civil posts since the partition of India in 1947;

(b) the number of non-Indians who have retired or tendered resignation during the same period?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) 3534 on 15-8-1947, and 2679 on 15-12-1954.

(b) 855 on 15-12-1954.

These numbers do not include persons from Nepal, Sikkim, Goa and displaced persons from Pakistan.

इंगलैंड में भारतीय सेना स्मारक

६१७. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या प्रति रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंगलैण्ड में पुरानी भारतीय सेना का कोई स्मारक है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत सरकार उसके बनाये रखने का खर्च दे रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा संघठन मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : (क) इंगलैंड में ऐसा कोई स्मारक या कीर्ति स्तम्भ नहीं है जो केवल भारतीय सेना के फौजियों के सम्बन्ध में हो । लेकिन इगलैण्ड में राष्ट्र मण्डल के तीन संयुक्त स्मारक हैं जिनमें राष्ट्र मण्डल के अन्य देशों के फौजियों के नामों के साथ साथ भारतीय सेना के फौजियों के नाम भी दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) इन स्मारकों को बनाये रखने का खर्च इम्पीरियल वार ग्रेव्स कमिशन सहन करता है । संसार के समस्त भागों में में वार ग्रेवो, भवन, तथा स्मारकों को बनाये रखने वाली निधि मेंराष्ट्र-मण्डल के अन्य देशों के साथ साथ भारत सरकार भी अपना भाग देती है । पहचानी जाने वाली कब्रों तथा उन्त्येष्ठि क्रियाओं का जो अभिलेख इम्पीरियल वार ग्रेव्स कमीशन एकत्रित करता है उसी के आधार पर प्रत्येक देश द्वारा दिये जाने वाला भाग निश्चित किया जाता है ।

State Bank of India

618. Shri Dhusiya : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons selected as Probationary Assistant in the Imperial Bank of India (now State Bank of India) in the years 1953, 1954 and 1955 from Calcutta and Kanpore; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe persons among them in each year?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha) : (a) During the years 1953, 1954, and 1955 there was no recruitment of Probationary Assistants in the Imperial Bank of India at its branches in Bengal Circle which includes Kanpore. Last recruitment of Probationary Assistants made in the Bengal Circle of the Imperial (now State) Bank of India was in November 1952 when 7 candidates were selected. Four of the candidates were from Kanpore District and three from Calcutta District area. The selected candidates joined duty in 1953.

(b) None of the seven Probationary Assistants belonged to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.

Indian Shipping

619. Shri Raghunath Singh : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the estimated earning of foreign exchange by the Indian shipping companies during 1955?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh) : The inward remittances of surplus freight and passage collections by Indian steamship and aircraft owners or operators amounted to Rs. 5·1 crores during the year 1955. No separate figures of earnings are available in respect of the Indian Steamship Companies.

National Archives of India

620. Shri Gadilingana Gowd: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to lay on the Table of the Sabha a statement showing the important archive gifts presented by the Bhopal Government to the National Archives of India?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : The records which the Bhopal Government has presented to the National Archives of India comprise about 2 lakhs of records relating to all branches of administration, from the inception of the State in 1854 to 1914. No detailed list is available as it will take a considerable time to catalogue the records.

Accidents in Tripura

621. Shri Biren Dutt : Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of motor accidents

in Tripura during March, 1955 to February, 1956;

(b) the main causes of the accidents;

(c) the number of people who died due to accidents; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check them?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 38.

(b) (i) Rash and negligent driving.

(ii) Mechanical defects in the vehicles.

(c) 5.

(d) (i) Surprise check of motor vehicles by the Police at irregular hours on busy roads.

(ii) Mobile Courts to punish the offenders on the spot.

(iii) Cancellation of licences of old vehicles.

TRIPURA GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

622. Shri Biren Dutt: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of law cases instituted by the employees of Tripura Government against illegal demotion, discharge or suspension during 1954-55;

(b) the number of cases decided in favour of the employees; and

(c) the amount paid by Government to the employees according to the directions of the Court?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The required information has been called for from the Tripura Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as received.

SCIENTISTS DELEGATION TO SOVIET UNION

623. {Sardar Iqbal Singh: / Shri R. K. Guha:

Will the Minister of **Natural Recources and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 508 on the 14th December, 1955 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Scientists Delegation to Russia has since been submitted to Government; and

(b) whether Government have taken any decision thereon?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report is under consideration.

MINERAL SURVEY

624. {Sardar Iqbal Singh: / Sardar Akar Puri:

Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the regions in the country where mineral survey was conducted during 1954-55 and 1955-56 so far separately; and

(b) the names of minerals that have been discovered?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The particulars of the geological investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India during 1954-55 and a brief summary of the results obtained are given in the "Indian Minerals, Vol. IX, No. 3" a copy of which is available in the Library of the House.

So far as the year 1955-56 is concerned, geological survey is in progress in all the States and the information regarding the investigations which are actually carried out will become available on receipt of geologists' reports at the close of the winter season.

DELHI UNIVERSITY

625. Shri Naval Prabhakar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi University has a proposal to start evening classes.

(b) if so, when the classes are going to be started; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for the same?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposal was to replace the existing Punjab University (Camp) College, New Delhi, and it will be considered on receipt of the report of the committee of educationists, which was appointed by the Government of India to examine the question of the future of the Camp College.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES WHO APPLIED FOR PAKISTAN

626. Chaudhuri Muhammed Shaffee: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government employees, State-wise who opted for Pakistan before partition and did not go there but have been not allowed to continue their services in India;

(b) the reasons thereof;

(c) the number of such employees State-wise who have been re-employed in India; and

(d) the number of such persons whose cases are still pending?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The total number of Central Government employees who opted finally for Pakistan but did not go there is not known. However, in response to a press note issued by Government in September 1951, 4,936 persons who had finally opted for Pakistan but were compelled by subsequent developments to leave their posts in Pakistan or were prevented from joining posts there applied for re-absorption under the Government of India. Their cases were dealt with on merits. The number of those who were not eventually absorbed is not known. State-wise figures are also not available. Only the employees of the Government of India and of the undivided Provinces of the Punjab and Bengal had the right of option.

(b) The employees who opted for Pakistan finally had no right to be re-absorbed in the services in India. On compassionate grounds, however, some of them were re-absorbed but their exact number is not readily available.

(c) Statewise figures are also not available.

(d) No cases are pending in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

TAX EVASION

627. Shri S. V. L. Narasimham: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether any complaints have been received against any mica producers in Nellore District of Andhra State, about evasion of payment of Income-tax?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): The information has been called for and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

PROMOTION OF SANSKRIT

628. Shri Ramachandra Reddi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to answer given to Starred Question No. 620 on the 12th March, 1956 and state the amount of grants paid to several States, State-wise, for the promotion of Sanskrit during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 to:—

(i) the Universities; and

(ii) the private Institutions directly or through the State Governments?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): No grants are paid direct to State Government for promotion of Sanskrit.

2. The Government of India generally do not give any direct grants to Universities for promotion of Sanskrit. They, however, give block grants through the University Grants Commission to the Central Univer-

ties which provide facilities for study of Sanskrit also. In addition, the University Grants Commission has paid the following grants for specific projects relating to promotion of Sanskrit:

	1954-55	1955-56
(1) Delhi University	Rs. *8,964	9,500
(2) Banaras Hindu University	Rs. *3,819	37,000

* Figures represent actual expenditure in curred by the University.

With regard to (ii), grants are given to private institutions directly; but the the State Government concerned is consulted in respect of the status and financial stability of the institution on its first application.

Following amounts were given direct to private institutions for promotion of Sanskrit in:—

1954-55	Rs.	69,6000
1955-65	Rs.	1,06,421.

CIVILIANS IN M.E.S.

629. Dr. Satyawadi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of civilians working in the Military Engineering Service regular and non-regular at present; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 8.]

DAILY DIGEST

[*Saturday, 31st March, 1956*]

		Columns
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		1535-71
S. Q. No.	*Subject*	
1001	Educated Unemployment in U. P.	1535–38
1003	I. A. S. & I. P. S. Officers	1538–39
1006	Estate Duty	1540
1007	Employment Exchanges	1540–41
1011	Hyderabad Agricultural Debtor's Relief Bill	1542
1012	Scholarships	1542–43
1013	Army Assistance to Civil Authorities	1543–46
1015	Youths Camps	1546
1017	Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes	1446–48
1018	Small Savings	1548–50
1019	Self-Loading Rifles	1550–52
1020	Upgrading of Agra City for Allowance Purposes	1552–53
1021	Buddha Jayanti	1553–54
1022	Central Detective Training School	1554–55
1024	Postal Censorship	1556–57
1026	Tribal Students	1557–58
1027	Central Reserve Police	1558–60
10	Receptionists in the Central Secretariat	1560
1030	Oil Prospects in Andhra	1560–62
1031	Recommendations of the Vice-Chancellors' Conferance	1562–63
1032	Defence Headquarters Building	1563
1034	Dearness Allowance	1563–66
1035	New India Fisheries Ltd.	1566
1036	I.P.S. Pay Scale	1567
1037	Foreigners in India	1567–69
1039	Arrests due to Disturbances over S.R.C. Report	1569
1040	Excise Duty on Cloth	1569–71
	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	1571–92
S. Q. No.		
1002	Juvenile Delinquents	1571
1004	Sale of Live-Stock	1571
1005	External Financial Assistance	1572
1008	Indian Students in West Germany	1572
1009	I. A. S. & I. P. S. Officers in Mysore State	1572
1010	Foreign Students in India	1573
1014	All-India Taxation Council	1573
1016	Indian Bureau of Mines	1573–74
1023	World Geography Seminar	1574
1025	Division of Shencottah Taluk	1574–75
1029	Citizenship Act	1575

COLUMNS

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

S. Q. No.	Subject	
1033	Study of Sanskrit in Japan	1575
1038	Secondary Education	1575
1041	Welfare of the Handicapped	1575–76
U. S. Q. No.		
603	Industrial Finance Corporation	1576
604	All India Services	1576–77
605	I. A. S. and I. P. S. Officers in Mysore	1578
606	Indian Navy	1578–76
607	Fellowships under the Colombo Plan	1579
608	Import of Burma Currency	8580
609	Territorial Army	1580–81
610	Solar Cooker	1581
611	Death of Government Employees on Duty	1581–82
612	Indo-Turkish Cultural Agreement	1582
613	Canteen Contractors	1582–83
614	Income-Tax Officers	1583–84
615	Dismissal of Military Personnel	1584

COLUMNS

U. S. Q. No.	Subject	
616	Non-Indian Officers in Government of India	1584
617	Indian Army Monument in England	1585
618	State Bank of India	1585–86
619	Indian Shipping	1586
620	National Archives of India	1586
621	Accidents in Tripura	1586–87
622	Tripura Government Employees	1587
623	Scientists Delegation to Soviet Union	1587–88
624	Mineral Survey	1588
625	Delhi University	1588–89
626	Government Employees who applied for Pakistan	1589–90
627	Tax Evasion	1590
628	Promotion of Sanskrit	1590-91
629	Civilians in M. E. S.	1592

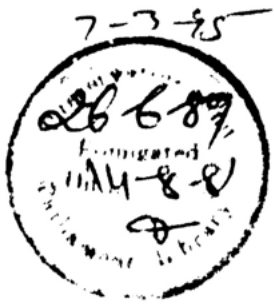
GIPN—Lino—68 LOK SABHA—29-1-57—840.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

VOL. III, 1956

(28*th March to* 17*th April*, 1956)



TWELFTH SESSION, 1956

(Vol. III contains Nos. 31—45)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

[*Part II Debates, Volume III—28th March to 17th April, 1956*]

No. 31—Wednesday, 28th March, 1956

	Columns
Motions for adjournment—	
Insult to special Envoy of India at Karachi on Pakistan Republic day	3587–94
Arrest of a Member	3594–95
Release of a Member on Bail	3595–96
Business of the House	3596,3598–99, 3710–14
Papers laid on the Table—	
President's Assent to Bills	3596
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	3596–97
Forty-eighth Report	3597
Correction of Answer to Starred Question	3597–98
Demands for Grants	3600–3708
Demand No. 22—Tribal Areas	3600–3708
Demand No. 23—External Affairs	3600–3708
Demand No. 24—State of Pondicherry	3601–3708
Demand No. 25—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs	3601–3708
Demand No. 119—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs	3601–3708
Budget (Travancore-Cochin) 1956-57	3708–09
Daily Digest	3715–18

No. 32—Thursday, 29th March, 1956

Papers laid on the Table	3719
Calling attention to matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Re Condition of Hindus in East Pakistan and migration there from	3719–20
Business of the House	3720
Demands for Grants	3720–76
Demand No. 22—Tribal Areas	3720–75
Demand No. 23—External Affairs	3720–75
Demand No. 24—State of Pondicherry	3720–76
Demand No. 25—Miscellaneous expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs	3720–76
Demand No. 119—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs	3720–76
Resolution *re*: President's Prolcamation *re*: Travancore-Cochin	3776–3854
Demands for Grants on Account—Travancore-Cochin	3853–61
Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill	3861–62
Daily Digest	3863–64

No. 33—*Saturday*, 31*st March*, 1956

	COLUMNS
Arrest and conviction of a Member	3865
Motion for adjournment—	
Fast of Shri Balram Das Tandon	3866–70
Demands for Grants	3865–66, 3870–3957
Demand No. 92—Ministry of Rehabilitation	3870–3957
Demand No. 93—Expenditure on Displaced persons	3870–3957
Demand No. 94—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Rehabilitation	3871–3957
Demand No. 139—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation	3871–3957
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—Forty-eighth Report	3957
Resolution *re*: Fixing a Target date for Prohibition	3957–81
Resolution *re*: Appointment of a Committee on Industrial and Commercial State Undertakings	3982–4010
Daily Digest	4011–12

No. 34—*Monday*, 2*nd April*, 1956

President's assent to Bills	4013
Petition *re*: Proceedings of Legislatures (Protection of publication) Bill	4013
Demands for Grants	4014–4144
Demand No. 92—Ministry of Rehabilitation	4014–94
Demand No. 93—Expenditure on Displsaced persons	4014–95
Demand No. 94—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Rehabilitation	4014–95
Demand No. 139—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation	4014–95
Demand No. 67—Ministry of Irrigation and Power	4095–4144
Demand No. 68—Multipurpose River Schemes	4096–4144
Demand No. 69—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	4096–4144
Demand No. 134—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes	4096–4144
Demand No. 135—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	4096–4144
Daily Digest	4145–46

No. 35—*Tuesday*, 3*rd April*, 1956

Papers laid on the Table	4147
Correction of Answer to Unstarred Question	4147
Demands for Grants	4148–4262
Demand No. 67—Ministry of Irrigation and Power	4148–4247
Demand No. 68—Multipurpose River Schemes	4148–4248

	Columns
Demand No. 69—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	4148-4248
Demand No. 134—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes	4148-4248
Demand No. 135—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	4148-42 8
Demand No. 47—Ministry of Health	4249-62
Demand No. 48—Medical Services	4249-62
Demand No. 49—Public Health	4249-62
Demand No. 50—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Health	4250-62
Demand No. 130—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health	4250-62
Daily Digest	4263-64

No. 36—Wednesday, 4th April, 1956

Paper laid on the Table	4265
Petitions *re*: Report of States Reorganisation Commission.	4265
Demands for Grants	4265-4396
Demand No. 47—Ministry of Health	4265-4318
Demand No. 48—Medical Services	4265-4319
Demand No. 49—Public Health	4265-4319
Demand No. 50—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Health	4265-4319
Demand No. 130—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health	4265-4319
Demand No. 101—Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	4320-96
Demand No. 102—Supplies	4320-96
Demand No. 103—Other Civil Works	4320-96
Demand No. 104—Stationery and Printing	4320-96
Demand No. 105—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	4321-96
Demand No. 143—New Delhi Capital Outlay	4321-96
Demand No. 144—Capital Outlay on Buildings	4321-96
Demand No. 145—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	4321-96
Daily Digest	4397-98

No. 37—Thursday, 5th April, 1956

Demands for Grants	4399-4534
Demand No. 101—Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	4399-4417
Demand No. 102—Supplies	4399-4417
Demand No. 103—Other Civil Works	4399-4417
Demand No. 104—Stationery and Printing	4399-4417

	Columns
Demand No. 105—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	4399–4417
Demand No. 143—New Delhi Capital Outlay	4399-4418
Demand No. 144—Capital Outlay on Buildings	4399–4418
Demand No. 145—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	4399–4418
Demand No. 87—Ministry of Production	4421–4534
Demand No. 88—Salt	4421–4534
Demand No. 89—Other Organisations under the Ministry of Production	4421–4534
Demand No. 90—Government Collieries	4421–4534
Demand No. 91—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Production	4422–4534
Demand No. 138—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Production	4422–4534
Daily Digest	4535–36

No. 38—*Friday, 6th April,* 1956

Papers laid on the Table	4537–38
Estimates Committee—	
Twenty-fourth Report	4538
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill	4538–39
Delay in distribution of Annual Reports of Certain Ministries	4539–41
Demands for Grants	4541–4616
Demand No. 87—Ministry of Production	4541–53
Demand No. 88—Salt	4541–53
Demand No. 89—Other Organisation under the Ministry of Production	4541–54
Demand No. 90—Government Collieries	4541–54
Demand No. 91—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Production	4541–54
Demand No. 138—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Production	4541–54
Demand No. 78—Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research	4555–4616
Demand No. 79—Survey of India	4555–4616
Demand No. 80—Botanical Survey	4555–4616
Demand No. 81—Zoological Survey	4555–4616
Demand No. 82—Geological Survey	4556–4616
Demand No. 83—Mines	4556–4616
Demand No. 84—Scientific Research	4556–4616
Demand No. 85—Exploration of oil and natural gas	4556–4616
Demand No. 86—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research	4556–4616
Demand No. 137—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research	4557–4616
Child Sanyas Diksha Restraint Bill	4616

	Columns
Proceedings of Legislatures (Protection of Publication) Bill—	
Motions to consider and to refer to Select Committee . .	4616–59
Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Section 429)—	
Motion to consider	4689–72
Daily Digest	4673–76

No. 39—Monday, 9th April, 1956

Paper laid on the Table	4677
Delay in distribution of Annual Reports of certain Ministries .	4677–80
Demands for Grants	4680–4822
Demand No. 78—Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research	4680–4702
Demand No. 79—Survey of India	4680–4703
Demand No. 80—Botanical Survey	4680–4703
Demand No. 81—Zoological Survey	4680–4703
Demand No. 82—Geological Survey	4680–4703
Demand No. 83—Mines	4680–4703
Demand No. 84—Scientific Research	4680–4703
Demand No. 85—Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas . .	4680–4704
Demand No. 86—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research . . .	4680–4704
Demand No. 137—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research	4680–4704
Demand No. 42—Ministry of Food and Agriculture . . .	4705–4819
Demand No. 43—Forest	4705–4820
Demand No. 44—Agriculture	4705–4820
Demand No. 45—Civil Veterinary Services	4705–4820
Demand No. 46—Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture . .	4705–4820
Demand No. 127—Capital Outlay on Forests	4706–4820
Demand No. 128—Purchases of Foodgrains	4706–4820
Demand No. 129—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture	4706–4822
Daily Digest	4823–24

No. 40—Tuesday, 10th April, 1956

Demands for Grants	4825–4958
Demand No. 70—Ministry of Labour	4826–4933
Demand No. 71—Chief Inspector of Mines	4826–4934
Demand No. 72—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour	4826–4934
Demand No. 73—Employment Exchanges and Resettlement .	4826–4934
Demand No. 74—Civil Defence	4827–4934

COLUMNS

Demand No. 136—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of labour . 4827–4934
Demand No. 51—Ministry of Home Affairs 4935–58
Demand No. 52—Cabinet 4935–58
Demand No. 53—Delhi 4935–58
Demand No. 54—Police. 4936–58
Demand No. 55—Census 4936–58
Demand No. 56—Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers . 4936–58
Demand No. 57—Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . . 4936–58
Demand No. 58—Kutch 4936–58
Demand No. 59—Manipur 4937–58
Demand No. 60—Tripura 4937–58
Demand No. 61—Relations with States. 4937–58
Demand No. 62—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs 4937–58
Demand No. 131—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs 4937–58

Daily Digest 4959–60

No. 41—Wednesday, 11th April, 1956

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
Forty-ninth Report . . 4961

Demands for Grants 4961–5110
Demand No. 51—Ministry of Home Affairs 4961–5110
Demand No. 52—Cabinet 4961–5110
Demand No. 53—Delhi 4961–5110
Demand No. 54—Police 4961–5110
Demand No. 55—Census 4961–5110
Demand No. 56—Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers . 4961–5110
Demand No. 57—Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . . 4961–5110
Demand No. 58—Kutch 4961–5110
Demand No. 59—Manipur 4961–5110
Demand No. 60—Tripura 4961–5110
Demand No. 61—Relations with States 4961–5110
Demand No. 62—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs 4961–5110
Demand No. 131—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs 4961–5110

Daily Digest 5111–12

No. 42—Thursday, 12th April, 1956

	Columns
Demands for Grants	5113–5232
Demand No. 51—Ministry of Home Affairs	5113–28
Demand No. 52—Cabinet	5113–29
Demand No. 53—Delhi	5113–29
Demand No. 54—Police	5113–29
Demand No. 55—Census	5113–29
Demand No. 56—Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers	5113–29
Demand No. 57—Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5113–29
Demand No. 58—Kutch	5113–30
Demand No. 59—Manipur	5113–30
Demand No. 60—Tripura	5113–30
Demand No. 61—Relations with States	5113–30
Demand No. 62—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs	5113–30
Demand No. 131—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs	5113–31
Demand No. 66—Ministry of Iron and Steel	5132–94
Demand No. 133—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Iron and Steel	5132–94
Demand No. 1—Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5194–5232
Demand No. 2—Industries	5195–5232
Demand No. 3—Commercial Intelligence and Statistics	5195–5232
Demand No. 4—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5195–5232
Demand No. 113—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5195–5232
Papers laid on the Table	5182
Daily Digest	5233–34

No. 43—Saturday, 14th April, 1956

Correction of Answer to Short Notice Question	5235–37
Demands for Grants	5237–5303
Demand No. 1—Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5237–5303
Demand No. 2—Industries	5237–5303
Demand No. 3—Commercial Intelligence and Statistics	5237–5303
Demand No. 4—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5237–5303
Demand No. 113—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5237–5303
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—Forty-ninth Report	5303–04

	Columns
Resolution *re*: Appointment of a Committee on Industrial and Commercial State Undertakings	5304–56
Resolution *re*: Nationalisation of Banks	5356
Daily Digest	5357–58

No. 44—Monday, 16th April, 1956

Motion for Adjournment—	
Alleged Lathi Charge by Delhi Police.	5359–65
Business of the House	5365–66
President's Assent to Bill	5366
Life Insurance Corporation Bill	5366
Demands for Grants—	5366
Demand No. 1—Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5366–5498
Demand No. 2—Industries	5366–86
Demand No. 3—Commercial Intelligence and Statistics	5366-86
Demand No. 4—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5366–86
Demand No. 113—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5366–86
Demand No. 17—Ministry of Education	5366–86
Demand No. 18—Archaeology	5387–5482
Demand No. 19—Other Scientific Departments	5387–5483
Demand No. 20—Education	5387–5483
Demand No. 21—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Education	5387–5483
Demand No. 118—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education	5388–5483
Demand No. 26—Ministry of Finance	5388–5483
Demand No. 27—Customs	5484–98
Demand No. 28—Union Excise Duties	5484–98
Demand No. 29—Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax and Estate Duty	5484–98
Demand No. 30—Opium	5484–98
Demand No. 31—Stamps	5485–98
Demand No. 32—Payment to other Governments, Departments etc. on account of the Administration of Agency Subjects and Management of Treasuries	5485–98
Demand No. 33—Audit	5485–98
Demand No. 34—Currency	5485–98
Demand No. 35—Mint	5485–98
Demand No. 36—Territorial and Political Pensions	5486-98
Demand No. 37—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	5486-98
Demand No. 38—Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance	5486–98

	Columns
Demand No. 39—Grants-in-aid to States	5486–98
Demand No. 40—Miscellaneous Adjustments, between the Union and State Governments	5487–98
Demand No. 41—Pre-partition Payments	5487–98
Demand No. 120—Capital Outlay on the India Security Press	5487–98
Demand No. 121—Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage	5487–98
Demand No. 122—Capital Outlay on Mints	5487–98
Demand No. 123—Commuted Value of Pensions	5488–98
Demand No. 124—Payments to Retrenched Personnel	5488–98
Demand No. 125—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance	5488–98
Demand No. 126—Loans and Advances by the Central Government	5488–98
Daily Digest	5499–5500

No. 45, *Tuesday*, 17*th April*, 1956

Business Advisory Committee—	
Thirty-second Report	5501
Correction of Answers to Starred Questions	5501–04
Demands for Grants	5504–5612
Demand No. 26—Ministry of Finance	5504–5603
Demand No. 27—Customs	5504–5603
Demand No. 28—Union Excise Duties	5504–5603
Demand No. 29—Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax and Estate Duty	5504–5603
Demand No. 30—Opium	5504–5604
Demand No. 31—Stamps	5504–5604
Demand No. 32—Payments to other Governments, Departments etc. on account of the Administration of Agency Subjects and Management of Treasuries	5504–5604
Demand No. 33—Audit	5504–5604
Demand No. 34—Currency	5504–5604
Demand No. 35—Mint	5504–5604
Demand No. 36—Territorial and Political Pensions	5504–5604
Demand No. 37—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	5504–5605
Demand No. 38—Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Finance	5504–5605
Demand No. 39—Grants-in-aid to States	5504–5605
Demand No. 40—Miscellaneous Adjustments, between the Union and State Governments	5504–5605
Demand No. 41—Pre-partition Payments	5504–5605
Demand No. 120—Capital Outlay on the India Security Press	5504–5605
Demand No. 121—Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage	5504–5606

	COLUMNS
Demand No. 122—Capital Outlay on Mints	5504–5606
Demand No. 123—Commuted Value of Pensions	5504–5606
Demand No. 124—Payments to Retrenched Personnel	5504–5606
Demand No. 125—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance	5504–5607
Demand No. 126—Loans and Advances by the Central Government	5504–5607
Demand No. 63—Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	5607–10
Demand No. 64—Broadcasting	5607–10
Demand No. 65—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	5607–10
Demand No. 132—Capital Outlay on Broadcasting	5607–10
Demand No. 75—Ministry of Law	5607–10
Demand No. 76—Administration of Justice	5607–11
Demand No. 77—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Law	5607–11
Demand No. 106—Department of Atomic Energy	5607–11
Demand No. 107—Atomic Energy Research	5607–11
Demand No. 146—Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy	5607–11
Demand No. 108—Department of Parliamentary Affairs	5607–12
Demand No. 109—Lok Sabha	5607–12
Demand No. 110—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Lok Sabha	5607–12
Demand No. 111—Rajya Sabha	5607–12
Demand No. 112—Secretariat of the Vice President	5607–12
Finance Bill—	
Motion to consider	5612–20
Daily Digest	5621–22

GIPN—S. V—45 Lok Sabha/56—5-4-57—840.

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LOK SABHA DEBATES
(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

LOK SABHA

Saturday, 31st March, 1956.

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See* Part I)

11-33 A.M.

ARREST AND CONVICTION OF A MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following letter dated the 27th March, 1956, from the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay :

> "I have the honour to inform you that Shri Vishnu Ganashyam Deshpande, a Member of the Lok Sabha, was arrested today and placed before me on a charge under section 135(iii) read with section 37(3) of the Bombay Police Act, 1951, for a breach of the Police Commissioner's order banning assemblies in certain areas in Bombay.
>
> On his plea of guilty, I have convicted him today, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or in default to suffer one week's simple imprisonment. Shri V. G. Deshpande has declined to pay the fine, and has been, therefore, sent to jail to serve out the in-default sentence. He has been provisionally put in Class I."

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion of the Demands for Grants Nos. 92, 93, 94 and 139 relating to the Ministry of Rehabilitation. As the House is aware, 7 hours have been allotted for the Demands of this Ministry.

There are a number of cut motions to these various Demands. Hon. Members may hand over the numbers of the selected cut motions which they propose to move, at the Table, within 15 minutes. I shall treat them as moved, if the Members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

The time-limit for speeches will, as usual, be 15 minutes for the Members including movers of cut motions, and 20 minutes, if necessary, for Leaders of Groups.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

FAST OF SHRI BALRAMDAS TANDON

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): I have to ask your permission to move an adjournment motion today. I had given notice of it to the hon. Minister also. I would have put a Short Notice Question on it. But the position is that it may get late, and late, as the fast of Shri Balramdasji Tandon goes on and the number of days increases. This being such a matter, it could have been easily solved by the hon. Home Minister. I see no reason why it should be delayed. I would, therefore, request you to ask the Minister to make a statement.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): What is this about? What is the motion?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): There is no question of any adjournment motion, but I am equally sorry with the Mover that Shri Balramdasji Tandon should have gone on hunger-strike. I would not like the idea of anybody subjecting himself to self-inflicted torture even, but the epidemic sometimes becomes irresistible and people have recourse to it.

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

So far as this is concerned, I may inform the hon. Mover that I met our respected friends, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Dr. Gokul Chand Narang, Capt. Kesav Chandra, Acharya Ram Dev and Shri Balramdasji Tandon on the 28th February last, and have given the full information, to the extent it was possible for me to do so on that date, and all salient features were placed before them. In fact, I wanted their co-operation and help. Any scheme that is evolved for the Punjab must have the support of all communities and the leaders of all communities. So I appealed to them for their help and co-operation, for tolerance and assistance, and I parted with them with a sort of pleasant impression that I had succeeded in securing what I wished. After that, this sort of attitude seems to me all the more curious. I would have readily placed the detailed scheme before the House. There is nothing like a compromise formula. I do not know what it means. But I would have placed this scheme before the House. As it is, it will have to be evolved further and all details will have to be worked out. But there are certain matters which have not yet been finalised to such an extent as to enable me to place the papers before the House here or to publish them. As soon as I am in a position to do so, I shall be glad to answer any Question in this House. I have no desire to withhold anything. After all, matters like these need the co-operation and the support of everyone and nothing can be held back from anybody.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): As my name has been taken, may I remind the hon. Home Minister that at the time when I had the privilege to have a conference with the Home Minister along representatives of the Maha Punjab Samiti and the representatives of my organisation, the scheme which the hon. Home Minister placed before us was in a fairly nebulous state and he could not give a really complete picture? He was good enough to assure us that as things would develop, he would let us know how they would mature.

Now we understand that either the Prime Minister or the Home Minister has made over to Master Tara Singh and the representatives of the Akali Dal something in writing, and they have accepted it, or accepted—at least its substance. It is only fair that there should be no sense of attitude of discrimination as between one party and the other. Certainly the aspirations of thousands and millions of people are voiced by the Maha Punjab Samiti. If this point had been finally announced—and has been announced in responsible quarters —it is only fair that that piece of paper or that scheme in writing, which has been placed before Master Tara Singh and the Akali Dal representatives, should also be placed before us so that we may have our chance of making our representation or formulating our constructive suggestions on that scheme. That is all that the Maha Punjab Samiti representatives wanted and if the hon. Home Minister is good enough to forward it to me or the Secretary of the Maha Punjab Samiti, then there will be no sense of invidious discriminations of any kind of partisan attitude.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): Sir, there are not only two parties, the Maha Punjab Samiti and the Akali Dal who are interested in the affiairs of the Punjab. There are lakhs of Hindus and Sikhs who are interested in the proposal. We do not know what the proposals are. Questions have put in the Rajya Sabha; questions have been put here and many people come here and ask us about it. We are absolutely in the dark; we do not know what is being discussed with the Akali Dal. It is fair and meet that these proposals should be published and the public in general—apart from these two bodies—should know how matters stand. We are all very much interested in them and we request the hon. Minister to kindly make all these things public so that the entire public may know what is passing on. We are all interested—not only these two bodies.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I quite appreciate what Shri Chatterjee and Pandit Bhargava have said. This is a matter in which all the people are interested. And, I, on my part, have been meeting everyone who has shown any desire to discuss it with me, and so has the Prime Minister. We have met not only the representatives of the Akali Dal and the Maha Punjab Samiti or of the Congress but everyone who has shown any desire to discuss these matters with us. We would be happy, even now, to discuss these with anyone who had any desire to do so. In fact, the salient features of this thing appeared in the Press long ago. Whatever remains concerns matters of detail which do not affect the

basic framework. Everyone knows that and I believe everyone accepts that in his heart—whatever he says so or not.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: It is not correct.

Pandit G. B. Pant: For political purposes they may take up a different attitude. But, I believe that mostly people are satisfied that it is a good, sound and wholesome scheme which will lead to the growth of goodwill and welfare of the people of Punjab and all sections of it *(Interruption)*. But anyone can table a question and I shall see that whatever information can be available is placed before the House.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): That will do.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to suggest one thing for future action. One hon. Member, Shri Kamath, just now asked what is this matter on which Shri Trivedi raised a point or motion. Shri Trivedi tabled a notice of a motion for adjournment asking me to give him consent as one gentleman has started a hunger-strike because the details of any arrangement regarding Maha Punjab have not been placed before the House. I said that while these matters are in the course of discussion it is not right that anybody should force the hands of Government by a hunger-strike.

Secondly, this matter will come up before the House in the form of the States Reorganisation Bill. I told him that I am not going to give consent. But he said that it is a matter of life and death of an individual. I only sympathise with him; it is not the action of Government. It is somebody who takes an action, who starts a hunger-strike. He is not Government. So far as this House is concerned, if he starts a hunger-strike how can I prevent it and what has the Government to do with it?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Our charge was deliberate discrimination. They have given it to one party in writing and they did not give it to others. This is our charge that the Home ....

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, I said, I was prepared to admit a short notice question. But Shri Trivedi referred to it and the hon. Minister was willing to answer. I go out of the picture.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: You are always there.

Mr. Speaker: What I would say is this. Nothing is lost in a day or two. There is the rule and if one hon. Member breaks the rule other hon. Member will also break it. Let this not be a precedent. As soon as a notice of an adjournment motion is given, if the hon. Minister is willing to answer let him intimate to me. I can come to an independent decision as to whether it ought to be allowed or ought not to be allowed. All of us are interested in saving the lives of men but only to the extent that we can possibly do. Even doctors cannot save.

Pandit G. B. Pant: You turned towards me after the hon. Member had raised the point. So, I thought you wanted me to give an answer.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Home Minister was also ready to answer.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I am ever ready to carry out the wishes of the House. I do not want to withhold anything.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

DEMAND NO. 92—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,03,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 93—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,63,53,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1957 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced persons'."

DEMAND NO. 94—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 139—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,28,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): During the last two days we have been attacking the Pakistan Government for their misdeeds and diverse acts of omission and commission and we had many a grouse against them for their conscious defaults and for their failure to behave justly and equitably towards the Hindu minority. We have listened to the very pathetic speeches delivered by the Law Minister and other Ministers saying that they were absolutely helpless. Really, the Law Minister's speech sounded indeed like the wailing of a woman who has just been widowed and he said that nothing could be done except to grin and to endure.

Now, let us not be oblivious of our duty today when we are discussing the Rehabilitation Budget. I may say that, when the Rehabilitation Minister is saying that this fresh tempo of exodus that is daily mounting is creating an intolerable situation for rehabilitation and making almost impossible all schemes, there is a sense of feeling among the refugees that this is also clever propaganda and that he is trying to cover up his own shortcomings and is really trying to cover his own incompetence—I am sorry to say that there is such an unfortunate feeling.

I come from West Bengal; I am interested in this terrific colossal problem of humanity and they are saying that this Rehabilitation Ministry has not really done its duty but is trying to cover its own default by continuously blaming the Pakistan Government. It may give our souls some joy by blaming those people across the border who have been systematically persecuting the minority community and are trying to make a purely Islamic State and driving out the Hindus. We have done that part of our duty.

But, the second part of our duty is about the shortcomings and acts of commission and omission on the part of our Government and to point out to this House and to the Treasury Benches that they have also not done their duty and it is high time that they should be fully alive to their sense of responsibility.

The present rate of migration is no doubt alarming. The hon. Minister says that on an average 20,000 persons are crossing the border every month! it may be more.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (New Delhi): Fifty thousand last month.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: It works out to 2,000 per day. If he did not realise it, is it something which is absolutely unexpected? Was it not anticipated? Had not warnings been given before? My grievance is—and that is the grievance of the unfortunate poor people—that an efficient organisation functioning under a civilised Government would have kept itself really prepared to face this colossal problem. It is fantastic to expect that Pakistan would come forward really to prevent the exodus of the minority. They say that the present cry that the increase in migration is making the work of rehabilitation almost impossible is a clever move to side-track the issue and to cloud the Government's failure in rehabilitation work.

I had the privilege of representing the cause of these unfortunate displaced millions one day along with our departed friend Dr. Meghnad Saha. Dr. Saha and myself went to the Prime Minister. We pleaded strongly that nothing would be done unless we placed our Rehabilitation Minister in Calcutta and posted him there. We appealed to him that he

should take action in that behalf. I remember that there was a lot of discussion between the great scientist and Pandit Nehru, the Prime Minister. He was continually saying to the Prime Minister that our Government was trying to whittle down the magnitude of the colossal disaster by saying that only 27 or 28 lakhs of people hav come. His figures were more than 4 millions. There was an argument between the two when I had to intervene and point out that although the figure may not be 4½ millions, it certainly was somewhere near about 4 millions. It is now admitted in Governmental reports that the fiugre is 37 lakhs—the number of people that have come to India is 37 lakhs; 37 lakhs of people have migrated from East Pakistan. Today it must be more, because you know that the tempo of exodus is getting higher and higher and there is no chance of its lessening having regard to what has happened and what is happening in East Bengal—especially, as I told the House, these village defence parties operating under the auspices of the commanders of Ansar Bahini or Ansar Force, the forced levy of a special tax at the rate of 2 annas and 3 pies on every Hindu added to the other taxes, the realisation of group loans from Hindus only, and lastly the behavious of the police and the judiciary are adding to the torture of these people and are compelling the agriculturists, specially the Namasudras, to cross the border. You will be amazed to know that I had the privilege of discussing the matter with some people who have just come over. One of them comes from the district of Jessore or Faridpur. There was a group loan given to 22 persons. I do not know whether in your part of the country such group loans are given, but in East Bengal it was done. Loan was given there to 2 Hindus and 20 Muhammadans, that is, 22 people to the tune of about Rs. 200. When the time comes for realisation, they do not realise anything from the Muslims, but realise the whole amount only from the unfortunate Hindus.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): When was this?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I will give you the date, I will give you the names and I will give you the persons who gave this report, but you can take it as a fact because I cross-examined him for satisfying myself that he was telling the truth. As a matter of fact that gentleman told me that he had pointed out that the other 20 people were there. But in spite of the fact that the 20 Muslim residents were there, no attempt was made to realise the money from them. His property was attached and he had to sell his house for a song in order to clear the group loan and the liability that was put upon him.

The tragedy is that the economy of the State of West Bengal is entirely in peril. You know the population concentration in my State, which is almost the highest in India. There is a serious lack of available land for rehabilitation, especially for agriculture. The incoming displaced persons are an addition to the existing population of West Bengal. The distribution of lands and properties in West Bengal among refugees is adding to the problems. With regard to the refugees from West Pakistan, the situation was different because a lot of available evacuee land was there which could be allotted to these refugees, but unfortunately, in my part, it is an one-way traffic. Out of the 8 lakhs Muslims who had left West Bengal, 7 lakhs or practically all of them have come back, and under the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact we have agreed to rehabilitate them. The result is a double disaster.

Much has been said, but very little has been done. I am glad that the Prime Minister ultimately accepted the suggestion put forward by myself and Dr. Meghnad Saha; he gave us his word that he would consider our suggestion carefully, namely, that no rehabilitation will succeed unless we post the Rehabilitation Minister at Calcutta and keep him there in close touch with the Chief Minister of my State as well as the Rehabilitation Minister there. I am sorry that our suggestion was not immediately accepted, but ultimately it was accepted and high hopes were raised when Shri Khanna, who is himself a refugee, was posted there and was kept in direct touch with the West Bengal Government. Much has been said, and our expectations were raised, but I regret to say that very little has been done and the work of rehabilitation has been very slow. I am told that really no development work has been undertaken yet. Wide publicity was given that townships would be developed and the colonies would be given more amenities. But that has been a failure. Why are you tinkering with the problems? There

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

are hundreds of families in camps. I was told by people who came from the camps that there are families who are rotting there, who have been actually there for more than two years, and even three years. What is the good of blaming Pakistan only? Turn the searchlight inwards. How do you explain this default, namely, that in camps you have kept them idle for more than two years? That shows that there is lack of planning on the part of our Government and on the part of our Rehabilitation Ministry. If you keep the families idle for a long long period, there is going to be a disaster psychologically. There is every possibility of these people becoming thoroughly unfit for any sustained work even when the time comes and you take them to rehabilitation sites. I hope the hon. Minister will admit that West Bengal has reached its saturation point and it cannot take any further lad. Continually we were saying out of sympathy for this uprooted humanity that all these crores of rupees would be spent for industrial development, for small industries, and 100 per cent refugees would be taken in, and I am sorry to say that the feeling in West Bengal among the permanent dwellers, not merely of West Bengal districts but also from East Bengal districts who had come over many years back, is now very painful and their attitude is very deplorable. As a matter of fact, I do not like that there should be no integration, no synthesis, created between the local people and the displaced people. We have been hearing for a long time that the Central Government and the Prime Minister were making all efforts to see that all States will assist the Centre in rehabilitating these refugees. But it is a tragedy of first class magnitude that the little territory which had been recommended out of Manbhum and Kishenganj by the States Reorganisation Commission has also disappeared from this wonderful Bill which the Home Minister has just placed before the House. As a matter of fact, that would have to some extent, helped rehabilitation work. It is a psychological problem. They want to be in their traditional environments, they want to be in the same cultural environments; people who are dying in misery and living at great distances away do not think of political questions; they do not think of constitutional problems but they want to be settled in areas contiguous to Bengal. There were great hopes that some big chunks of Manbhum were coming and part of Kishenganj was also coming. Even if Kishenganj was not a suitable area, at least at Manbhum rehabilitation was possible. But even the faint ray of hope is receding, and there is no chance. I do not know why this has not been done—merger or no merger, if the Government has any *bona fides*, this should have been done. Even with the merger, they were saying that there would be separate zonal councils for purposes of administration, and therefore, a demarcation of the zone is absolutely essential.

Mr. Speaker: *How does this question arise in rehabilitation?*

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: To other States it does not seem to be *bona fide*.....

Mr. Speaker: On the States Reorganisation Commission recommendation all that is relevant. How does it all arise in the problem of rehabilitation of refugees now?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I may point out that as a matter of fact if this territory had come to Bengal, then that would have helped rehabilitation of these poor refugees. We need more land. We have not got the land. We were to get at least 4,500 square miles contiguous to West Bengal. I am voicing their feelings and their opinions. Lands were available, we are told.

12 NOON

Mr. Speaker: Would it not be an invitation—more lands? It would be an invitation for those people to sqeeze them out from East Bengal.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: They would not wait for the SRC Bill or our advice or merger or no merger. They would be continually squeezing them out irrespective of what we are doing in this House or the speeches of Shri Khanna or the Prime Minister. It is part of their scheme and they will not stop.

What I am pointing out is this. We want to know what concrete progress has been made in settling refugee outside West Bengal. During the last one or one and a half years, during the incumbancy of the present Rehabilitation Minister, no families have really moved out. What are the difficulties? How is the Minister going to solve them?

Since taking over his portfolio, the present Minister of Rehabilitation declared that he would set up medium and

small-scale industries for gainful employment of displaced persons. That was a right stand to take. That shows a really constructive mind. Shri Khanna will know things better; we are told that about a dozen schemes for big and medium industries have been sanctioned and that Government would be contributing some amount. But the poor migrants and displaced persons who are starving bitterly complained that inspite of these promises nothing has been done. I do not know what is wrong. Not one scheme has fructified or is in actual operation out of a dozen or a little more schemes.

What is the trouble? Why are the schemes held up? When Dr. Meghnad Saha and I went to the Prime Minister, we told him, for heaven's sake post your Rehabilitation Minister in Calcutta and keep him in touch with the West Bengal Government. But at the same time, we also told him to take action so that the Minister's hands may not be fettered. Depute a man from the Finance Ministry so that sanction could be had then and there in consultation with the West Bengal Chief Minister and the Minister of Rehabilitation. Otherwise, files move between Calcutta and Delhi. But now I do not know what has happened. We want to know where and why these are held up. We find from the annual report that the schemes were sanctioned in collaboration with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the State Government concerned. In view of this, we want to know why the schemes are being held up and where. The House should be told of this. It may be Finance Ministry or the red tape or the old attitude of bureaucracy.

There were a number of schemes—possibly two dozen—in Hooghly, 24 Parganas, Nadia and Jalpaiguri. Some refugees from the district of Hooghly which I have the privilege to represent came and complained to me that not one scheme had yet started in that district. I would like to know what the difficulties were. They also told me that the schemes were like paddy husking, etc. but that these schemes were previously introduced and did not prove successful and Government had to withdraw it. If that is a fact we wonder why such schemes are again sanctioned by the Ministry. I would suggest that industries which would either be supplementary or ancillary to the big industries should be undertaken and established. The hon. Minister should ask his experts to do something in that direction.

Publicity is given when a scheme is sanctioned but we want to have some publicity when the scheme has actually materialised and put into operation. We are very interested to see the actual results achieved by a scheme, more interested in this than news items and propaganda that food would be brought or work would be brought to the doors of refugees. I commend the move of the Rehabilitation Minister to reorganise homes and infirmaries. I find that the Central Advisory Committee in functioning from January 1955. We would like to know their recommendations. We also welcome the move for imparting training to displaced women. It appears from the report that very good work has been done in that direction. We have also taken a good step for assisting the education of displaced boys and girls. Help for the treatment of displace T.B. patients is also rendered.

I may state that something should be done to prevent the psychological malady. Able-bodied persons in camps should not be allowed to rot there for years and years; they should be given work. The State Government should organise these things. There are people who have come from East Bengal—thousands and thousands of them. They are perfectly fit to work; they can do works like earth cutting, reclamation of tanks, etc. If some money may have to be spent, spend them on these works. I also want the Minister to order that no family should be allowed to remain in these camps for more than six months. If you do not do that, then you will put a premium on hopelessness and lethargy which make them absolutely unfit. They should be dispersed to the sites of rehabilitation and, if possible, they should be engaged in the development work of that colony.

There are large numbers of refugees outside the camps and they find it hard to live. Give them some help and you can absorb them—quite a good number of them—in such works.

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

I also want that there should be better integration between development work and planning for the refugees and the industries which are now there in West Bengal. Instead of having new townships, why not develop undeveloped towns and set up industries there. Towns have some kind of economic life and you can very quickly develop the economy there; you will get quick results. There is a feeling, as I have told you, in West Bengal which is very unwelcome—a cleavage between the local residents and the migrants who are coming. Do not keep the displaced persons in a colony; do not keep them isolated; integrate them with local economy. The present migrants are mostly people of the peasantry; they can hardly constitute an independent economy. Therefore, great care should be taken in the formulation of their rehabilitation policy. My appeal to the hon. Minister is this. Integrate your work with the national extension and development work so that the people of the cities or areas where displaced persons would be settled may feel that the Government is simultaneously doing the work of rehabilitation and aslo something for them because their economic prosperity will also, to some extent, be ensured. You have got to create such an atmosphere; local feelings should not be strained. The sympathy and co-operation of the local people are absolutely essential for successful rehabilitation. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to what the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr. Roy, has said in the Rehabilitation Minister's Conference. Crores of rupees would be spent on relief. If possible, some money should be better utilised for setting up industries to open new channels of employment. Why do not the Ministry consider the view of the Chief Minister and do something immediately?

The other day, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani made a suggestion—a very relevant suggestion. I expected some answer from the hon. Prime Minister when he spoke but he had neither the time nor possibly understood the significance of the suggestion. I endorse her suggestion wholeheartedly. Her suggestion was this: If you think that you have got to take some people who are crossing over the frontier and if these migrants have got to be absorbed in our national life, do it. When you find that 2,000 persons are daily being squeezed out of East Pakistan, how is it that you are allowing the employment of thousands and thousands of Pakistani nationals in the jute mills in Calcutta and in the docks of Calcutta? This kind of magnanimity must stop; this is not fair. They are robbing people of their houses, homes and lands. This policy of complete, deliberate and calculated economic strangulation is being pursued by Pakistan. I may read out to you the latest circular or Governmental direction—it is there in an important Calcutta paper—to treat the Hindus of East Bengal as "Ghost Pakistanis".

Therefore no firm should employ them. Now, can't you stop it? The Law Minister stands up and says, we cannot do anything. That is the wailing of a helpless Minister. But, can't you do this thing? Can't you take away the visas. I am told this visa in 'F' form which they get is given for the purpose of getting employment in India, for getting employment in West Bengal. Is this the kind of implementation of the Nehru-Liaqat Pact? Nehru-Liaqat Pact never said that although 41 lakhs of people will be driven out and every day 2000 people will be driven out of their hearths and homes across the border still you have to keep thousands of Pakistani Muslims in gainful employment in the Calcutta industrial area. The hon. Minister should see that for every man thrown out of East Bengal you cancel a visa immediately. If you do not do it you are not really loyal to India. You are not really doing your duty. They are here absolutely starving on the streets of Calcutta. You cannot do anything for them. But, you are at the same time providing from your economy employments to the citizens or nationals of another State.

I also want, Sir, with your permission, to put one question to the hon. Rehabilitation Minister. Is it not true that there are thousands and thousands of Pakistani nationals who cross over the border, go into the State of Tripura and cultivate the lands there? Is it also not true that they take away all the products into Pakistan and our economy is suffering? You are allowing the Pakistani nationals to occupy those rural lands, cultivate them, raise thousands and thousands of tons of agricultural products and then take them away across the border to Pakistan. But still you say we cannot do anything except to lament and grin. You will continue to grin till doomsday unless you change your pathetic policy in this matter.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: To my mind the biggest problem of rehabilitation in the country today is the exodus of refugees from East Bengal. I, therefore, had asked for a special debate so that the attention of the country could be focussed to this problem. I had also expected to get some categorical and positive statement from the Government as to the manner in which they propose to tackle this problem. I am very sorry—and I share the feeling with Shri N. C. Chatterjee—that we have a feeling of great disappointment in the reply we got both from the Minister for Minority Affairs and the Prime Minister himself. The reply amounted to this, that neither can we persuade Pakistan nor can we exert any pressure on Pakistan; therefore we are helpless, we are helpless spectators of this tremendous uprooting of humanity that is going on.

I had suggested that as the Rehabilitation Minister has apparently failed to induce his great friends—when Shri Khanna was made the Rehabilitation Minister we expected, as he belonged to the North-West Frontier Province that he would have better relations with the Mirzas and Alis, he would produce some results; unfortunately, he has not succeeded—the Prime Minister should therefore take it up at his level and negotiate. The chapter of negotiations with Pakistan in this Report is most dismal reading. But the Prime Minister unfortunately did not add any thing more to this chapter. Therefore, we take it that we have left the solution of the East Bengal Exodus Problem to the sweet will of the Pakistan Government.

If we leave it to the sweet will of Pakistan I am sure the problem will end only when 1,20,00,000 of East Bengal Hindus are here. If that is so let us then make up our mind to rehabilitate all these people. The problem is of a tremendous size. Let us gear the energies and resources of the nation for the big task. I feel as Shri N. C. Chatterjee has said, I feel equally with him—that we have been tinkering with the job of rehabilitation in Bengal. We have not been serious about it. Had we been serious we would not have left this problem to West Bengal alone. We have practically left it to West Bengal with some help from the Centre.

Now I shall give you some points which are not so apparent to the people show how the rehabilitation problem in West Bengal is being tackled. To begin with soon after the partition for some time the Central Government refused to accept the position that in Bengal we will have to rehabilitate the refugees, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, our hon. Prime Minister, took the attitude that it was a temporary problem of relief only and that the refugees would go back to East Bengal. Though we know that the refugees had come over permanently therefore the problem in Bengal was a permanent problem of rehabilitation and not one of relief. After 1952 the Government realised the seriousness of it and they started rehabilitating the people. So we lost some very valuable time.

Then, Sir, I would like to show you the basic difference between the rehabilitation work in the east and the west. It is a fashion here in Delhi to blame the East Bengal refugees and say they are useless people, they are lazy people, they have no initiative and therefore they cannot utilise the facilities that are being given to them. I very strongly repudiate this charge. I wish that nobody in responsible position here in Delhi should say that they cannot rehabilitate our people because they lack initiative and energy. I say such statements do very great injury to them. I will show you that there is considerable difference in the treatment meted out to the refugees that have come from East Pakistan and those who have come from West Pakistan. Shri Biswas the other day mentioned about Namsudras. They are the most powerful, virile, agricultural people. They will work under most difficult circumstances. I have seen that not only men but even women are most anxious to work. I have had opportunities to come in close contact with them both in Noakhali as well as in West Bengal. But the facilities for work are not being given to them. They are today dying of starvation and frustration. Go and visit the refugee camps and you will find high incidence of T.B. and Starvation.

Now let us take the question of settlement of land. How has it been done in Punjab and PEPSU?

I may be a little incorrect in my figures and I shall stand corrected by the Rehabilitation Minister here. 24 lakhs acres land was left by Muslim evacuees.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The land left was about 50 to 60 lakhs ordinary acres which we converted into about 24 lakhs standard acres.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: It is even better. 24 lakhs standard acres of land was left by them. People who came over from West Pakistan and settled in Punjab and PEPSU were given land *pro rata* of 60 to 70 per cent. of the land they left and others got 10 acres to 15 acres. This was the unit that was given in Punjab and PEPSU. Now, how much land has been given to the Bengal refugees? They have got a glorious amount of 9 bighas of bad land.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): *Not even that.*

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: *Wherever Government reclaimed land is being given to them they get 6 bighas. Do you expect these unfortunate Bengal people to grow gold out of the land? How will they rehabilitate themselves? I would like you to convert the bighas into acres and then see if they are able to rehabilitate themselves. It is an apology of rehabilitation. It is not real rehabilitation. Then we are being told, these are cursed people, they do not know how to work and therefore all our efforts at rehabilitation is a failure!*

Then, another matter to which Shri N. C. Chatterjee referred—and rightly—is that no attempt is made to remove the hiatus between the local people and the refugees. Ill-feeling is created between the local people and the refugees. Efforts should be made by the Government to associate in this work non-official agencies, and non-official influential local people so that this hiatus is removed and a proper atmosphere is created for the rehabilitation of refugees.

Now, let us take the number. The number of people settled in Punjab is 24 lakhs. The number in West Bengal is 31 lakhs and more. Every day more people are coming. No vacuum was created because the Muslims who left Bengal have returned. Where are these people to be placed. There is no physical possibility of placing such refugees there.

Let us take the property question. Unfortunately there is no Evacuee Property Law for East Bengal Refugees. Why ? I do not know this reason. Evacuee Property Law exists for West Pakistan Refugees, but none for East Pakistan refugees. How does it affect rehabilitation ? It affects rehabilitation very adversely. For rehabilitating West Pakistan refugees we had first of all, as I said, 24 lakhs standard acres of land which amounts to more than Rs. 100 crores. Then there was evacuee property worth Rs. 100 crores. There is about Rs. 85 crores or Rs. 95 crores of Government money given in the shape of loans and houses which has been put in the compensation pool. Out of all this the rehabilitation and compensation is carried on.

Is there anything comparative to this in Bengal? Nothing. The average family grant for rehabilitation in Bengal works out to Rs. 700 or Rs. 800. Most of them have not received this amount even. Can you expect rehabilitation in this amount?

Let us further consider how the absence of any Evacuee Property Law affects the settling of people. In settling people through loans the refugees who have a claim for compensation can set off their loans against their compensation. But in the case of men from East Bengal, none of the refugees have got any claim. They therefore cannot set off their loan against their compensation. So, with the pittance that they get, about Rs. 5,000, or Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 3,000—that is the usual amount that they get in West Bengal,—the Government of India expect these men to make a living and also pay back their loan. If you are serious, if you really want to rehabilitate the people from East Bengal with the amount that you give them, you should treat these amounts advanced not as loans but as grants. If you cannot treat these amounts advanced wholly as grants, at least partly they should be treated as grant. Otherwise, it will be impossible to rehabilitate them. They will never be able to pay back the amount. What happens when they cannot pay? Dr. Gidwani has repeatedly brought this matter before the House. If a loanee is not able to pay back the loan, it is recovered from him as revenue dues. His *lota* and *barthan* and his *thali*—everything—are taken away and he is left stranded on the streets to drift for himself. So the little attempt to rehabilitate him does greater injury to him. Instead of becoming rehabilitated, he becomes dehabilitated. That is what is happening in the case of loanees. Therefore, I urge with the strongest force that I can command that those loans for the small loanees should be converted into grants.

Let us now take the employment position. Employment is the most difficult and the biggest problem for both the

East Bengal as well as West-Pakistan refugees. Unless we are able to solve this problem, all our efforts at rehabilitation will be nullified and all the money spent will be useless. Certain figures have been given here about the employment position. I do not want to go into the details but I shall refer to a few points. In the case of refugees from East Bengal, 30,000 people have been trained and some are under training. But I would like to know from the Minister of Rehabilitation how many, out of these 30,000 people are actually employed in the avocation in which they have been trained. My experience is that the training is slipshod, half-hearted, incomplete. After the people receive their training, no effort is really made to put them to work. Young boys are given some kind of training and then they are left to roam in the streets to fend for themselves. I remember a couple of years back, three young boys came to Delhi from Orissa, travelling all the way without tickets. All of them had their training at some Training Centre in Orissa. There was a young boy who had received training as a smith. When he came here, his knowledge of smithy was exceedingly poor. Besides, he got no opportunity of working as a smith. I tried to get him a job of a domestic servant where he worked for a while. Then I do not know where he disappeared. So, we have to see that the Government money is fully utilised and the people who are trained, get employment. Certain figures have been given regarding employment secured for the refugees. The study of this figures would show that the problem has been tackled very superficially and it has not at all been tackled in the right way.

But I am pleased to see that certain industrial schemes have now been launched which appear to be very practical and may help in easing the problem of unemployment. But, as Shri N. C. Chatterjee said, we would like to know how long will these schemes take to mature, both industrial as well as cottage industry schemes. Unless they are done quickly, much will be retracted from the benefit of the Schemes.

This brings me to the very sad and vexed question of delays and hold-ups that occur in all the schemes to which Shri N. C. Chatterjee has also referred. The discussion in the West Bengal Assembly has revealed that quite a lot of money allocated to the schemes has not been spent. About a crore of rupees has not been spent. I would like to know from the Minister of Rehabilitation whether it is correct. If it is correct, it is a great and crying shame, both for the Central Government as well as for the West Bengal Government. When money was provided for help, why was that money not spent? It is a chronic trouble in Indian administration that there is so much of red-tape, so much of the malady of file-pushing, that nothing gets done quickly. I know particularly of cases which have taken two years, one and a half years or at least one year in processing. A fighter like me have had occasions to chase the file for years, and months before the Scheme could mature. We are told that the biggest difficulty is finance. I would like to remind the Minister that sometime back even the Prime Minister did say that our development schemes should not be held up because of the red-tape and formalities. If there are difficulties in the Finance Department, let there be more Ministers to deal with this problem. I am very glad to see that there is at least one Finance Minister here. We have plenty of Finance Ministers in this country! We here have four Ministers to deal with the finance department. If there is need, I am sure they can have another set of four Ministers, or a dozen. There is no limit! There are plenty of aspirants to the post.

An Hon. Member: Then there will be more files.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: What I say is, let a Minister with sufficient powers be posted at the spot. Let one of the Finance Ministers—sit there and let him have the necessary authority to see that the work is done quickly. But what happens now? At ministerial level, decisions are made in Calcutta. Then, from the ministerial level, that file comes to the Under Secretary and then to some clerk of the Finance Ministry and that gentleman sits on it, for a year or more while the refugees are dying there. Thus the schemes are held up. It is sinful. Let some sort of method be found to get rid of such bottle-necks. I would suggest that a committee be appointed. I would rather demand that a committee be appointed to go into the whole question and see where and how the bottle-necks occur and how the bottle-necks could be removed and how things could be expedited, because there is no use of having

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]

the development schemes when you cannot work them properly in time. I know that the development schemes of West Bengal—both urban and rural—are held up. I would like to have a statement from the Minister, telling me how many schemes have been held up, what is the duration of each and what are the reasons for their being held up. They forget that this Ministry or Department is not like any other ordinary department of Government. Here, we are dealing with a human problem. If you hold up things, if you delay, people will die before the sanction comes. I really know of cases where people have died without money having been sanctioned in time. I remember a case in Delhi. There was a sick man lying. I went and gave him some money and then I brought up his case. But by the time the case was disposed of that man died. Lakhs and thousands of men suffer in West Bengal this way. So, this has to be taken up as an emergency problem. If it is not taken up as a human, emergency problem, nothing can be done. Unfortunately, in all our Government departments, the man at the head considers himself as a grand Moghul. He does not co-operate. There is not co-operation; there is no co-ordination; there is no understanding; there is no effort to get things done quickly; there is no comprehensive outlook. Each one looks at the problem from his own point of view, from the point of view of his own department, and the result is, there are watertight compartments, fights and quarrels. Everybody tries to assert his right and authority and nothing is done. I hope some serious steps would be taken to get rid of these difficulties which can surely be resolved.

I now come to a very difficult question, a difficult problem. How many refugees is West Bengal going to take with the exodus going on at the present level? 50,000 people came in last month. This month, up to 12th, 27,000 people have come. How many more people is West Bengal going to take? As far as I know, 18 lakhs of people have been given loans in West Bengal. Out of this 18 lakhs, three lakhs will need further assistance. Well, let us say that these 18 lakhs of people will be rehabilitated in West Bengal. Another nine lakhs are going to be rehabilitated through industrial loans, etc. Let us add this nine lakhs to the 18 lakhs. But how many more people can that State take? It is a very small State with 13 districts. It cannot take all the new arrivals. So, we have to treat this East Pakistan refugee problem absolutely on a national level. It was not on West Bengal's decision that this country was partitioned. This country was partitioned by a decision of India. India is responsible for rehabilitation the refugees and all the States must pull their weight in rehabilitating them. It is a national problem, a very grave, emergency problem. But nobody, unfortunately, is looking at it as an emergency problem. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to kindly treat this as an emergency problem and as a national problem. We hear of big conferences, and we read reports and see very fine pictures that appear on the papers, in regard to the conferences. What happens after that? We do not know. We do not know what actual, material help has been offered by the different States and what steps will be taken by the different States towards implementing the rehabilitation schemes.

Then there are some complaints that the Bengalis are a cursed people; they do not want to go to any State other than their own. Now, the other day, I read the news that Saurashtra has offered to take some refugees. Well, I know India well. I have travelled through every part of India. I know Saurashtra as well as Bengal. These Bengal refugees have lived near the rivers. They have lived in humid atmosphere. Now when they are sent to Saurashtra which is practically a desert and where they will not understand the language, and where everything will be unfamiliar to them, they will naturally find it very difficult to adjust themselves to such surroundings and may feel that they have been thrown from the frying pan to the fire. Therefore special steps should be taken to help them to adjust in totally unfamiliar and difficult surroundings.

I feel that there should be committees with non-official people belonging to these areas who should visit these areas and select the places. Afterwards, there should be very good social workers attached to each batch. These social workers should be vested with sufficient powers so that the immediate difficulties of the refugees could be solved without having to go through the usual red tape and elaborate formalities. It is only then that the scheme of sending these people to other areas will be successful.

Another thing that has come to my notice is this. In West Bengal the Congress is so keen and politically conscious about the next elections that they do not want to take assistance of non-official agencies not belonging to the Congress. I do not know whether this charge is correct. But, repeatedly such charges have been made. I would appeal to the West Bengal Congress members to consider this as a national problem and not as their own pigeon. We are all anxious to see that these people are helped. If I were to judge from the work done in Parliament itself, I would be sorry to say that the Members belonging to the Opposition parties appear to be their best friends. There are plenty of Members from the Congress here from Bengal. But, I must say that the loudest and the most powerful voice that has been raised for relief of the refugees has been from these Benches in the opposition. From these Benches, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, and Shrimati Renu Chakravartty have done the greatest service by raising their voice for the East Bengal refugees in this House. I know some Congress Members also, like Shri B. K. Das who have taken their part.

Lala Achint Ram (Hissar): Please also include others.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: I am talking of Bengal members. I know you are a friend of all the refugees to whatever province they may belong. If people belonging to parties other than the Congress are anxious to help in solving the problem, are thinking about it and are devoting their energies, why not take their assistance? Why push them out? The result, of such exclusion is that the work is not done. There is complaint that the Congress is so narrow-minded and has such a partisan out look that they do not like to take the help of other people and other parties. We are playing with the lives of thousands of people. The Governments, both the Central and State, as well as officials and non-officials have got to put their heads together, take this up as an emergency problem and deal with it at that level.

Last of all, I would again like to emphasise the necessity of negotiating with Pakistan at a very high level. The Prime Minister himself should negotiate with Pakistan. It is obviously not possible for India to rehabilitate 120 lakhs of people. Therefore, something has got to be done. This matter should not be left to the Rehabilitation Minister alone. I know he is trying his best. He is a good friend of the refugees, being a refugee himself. His efforts have brought a little success, but not to our expectation. We want an all round effort in this direction.

Before I conclude, I would like to say a few words about the West Pakistan refugees. I have completely neglected them in my speech this session. Our problems here are coming to an end. But the problem of these refugees will not be solved and they will not be properly settled unless the compensation scheme is properly implemented. I am glad to see that the compensation scheme has been finalised. Not that we are very happy with all the provisions of the scheme. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava and myself have been fighting very hard to get further concessions for the refugees under that scheme. Whatever be the scheme, we would now like it to be implemented as early as possible without delay, and without the usual bottle-necks to which I have referred. There is one big difficulty. We know that we have left Rs. 400 crores worth of property in Pakistan. Even this is an underestimate. Here, all the property that we have got is Rs. 100 crores worth of evacuee property and Rs. 85 crores from the Government. With this amount we are trying to satisfy all the claims. It just cannot be done. Besides, there are non-claimants who are living in houses, and who have taken loans. They have also to be settled. In this effort to satisfy all the claims with this small amount, a great deal of confusion is being created. I am afraid it will not be possible for the Rehabilitation Minister to implement the compensation scheme unless more comes in. Wherefrom will the money come? If the Government refuse to give, then some serious effort must be made to recover whatever we have left in Pakistan. For that, again, I would appeal to the Prime Minister to take up this matter at his level and do his best.

Before I finish, I would like to mention a small local matter. That matter has been rather loudly voiced during the last few days. Since the 22nd of March, some refugees are squatting outside the Prime Minister's house. These are said to be unauthorised occupiers. All these people are, no doubt, reufgees. They went and occupied vacant houses in Lajpatnagar, Kalkaji, and Malviyanagar. The houses were lying vacant or were

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]

not occupied by the people to whom they had been allotted. They told me only this morning that they will be thrown out without any notice on the 2nd or 3rd of April. I do not know whether this is a fact. If it is a fact then I am as much concerned as they are in seeing that they get some protection. They may be unauthorised occupiers. Why did they become unauthorised occupiers ? They did not go and occupy unauthorisedly for the fun of it just, for doing an illegal act? They became unauthorised occupiers because they had no other place to go. All these refugees are registered refugees in Delhi. As registered refugees, they have every right to get rehabilitation facilities. I would therefore appeal to our Rehabilitation Minister, who is smiling, that they are also his responsibility and he will have to give them some protection.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am only smiling because, what you said earlier had some force but what you are now saying, even in your own heart of hearts, you are not convinced.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: You are quite wrong. I believe that they being registered refugees, must be given some place to live. I am not saying, keep them in the same houses. But, I say, give them some place to live, some land and some facilities to build houses. Give them some protection. You cannot throw them away saying that they are unauthorised occupiers and so they have no place on God's earth.

Shri Gidwani (Thana): Refugees have come not only from East Pakistan, but also from West Pakistan and also from Kashmir. You have to take all the three categories of refugees. Among the refugees that have come from West Pakistan, there are claimants and non-claimants. While calculating your figures for relief and rehabilitation, you should have a complete picture. The number of people who have come from West Pakistan, as has been given in the report, is 47.20 lakhs. As I said, amongst them, at least 50 per cent must be non-claimants. I have no exact figures. About 50 or 60 per cent may be taken as non-claimants. From East Pakistan, 36.85 lakhs have come. The figure for Kashmir is not given. Only yesterday, a deputation of Kashmir refugees saw me. Considering all this, one will realise how much money will be needed for rehabilitating them.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The Kashmir figure is given on pages 47 and 48. Their number is about 1½ lakhs.

Shri Gidwani: So far, Government have spent about Rs. 287 crores for these 87 lakhs of refugees. Of course, this includes a sum of Rs. 25 crores for payment of compensation which will come out of the compensation pool. If about 90 lakhs of refugees or 85 lakhs of more refugees from East Pakistan were to come, you can realise how much amount we will need to rehabilitate them. Therefore, it is very essential that the whole House and the Government should realise the gravity and magnitude of this question. It is not a simple question of providing a few crores of rupees, Rs. 20 crores or even 40 crores every year which is going to solve this problem. Hence you will have to formulate your plans on a very sound basis and provide at least Rs. 250 crores more at the very start if you really want to do substantial and real rehabilitation work. That is one aspect of the question.

Then, I wanted to tell you that apart from the migrants from East Pakistan, some migrants are coming from West Pakistan also. According to the census of 1941 there were 13 lakhs of Hindus in Sind, and 2 or 3 lakhs were added till 1947. So, they were about 15 lakhs in 1947. Out of them 13 lakhs have come. Two lakhs are still there, and every week some are coming from Sind, and they are not being given any relief or rehabilitation benefit. They are simply given some railway tickets to proceed to different States and asked to settle by themselves. So, something should be done. If so many people are coming from East Pakistan and our rehabilitation work has to go on for a number of years, I do not see why new-comers from Sind should not get relief and rehabilitation benefits.

Again, there is the question of housing. I would refer to Bombay. There are still some people in Bombay State living in a temple at Sidhpur, in the dharamshala at Godhra and at Daboi and some other places. Houses have not been provided for them.

Then, one of the biggest camps in Bombay City is Ulhas Nagar. *Ulhas* is a Marathi, Hindi or Sanskrit word meaning happiness, but I think it is a house of misery. The name has been given because Ulhas river flows there. It means

happiness, but one lakh refugees are living there, and I do not want to describe their sufferings. But though we have now a plan for some industries to be started there, and about six industries have been provided, I do not think any work has been started. I would request the Minister to see that the work is started because it is the biggest camp in the whole of India.

Besides, there are no proper hospital arrangements there. There is no civil hospital in the proper sense. Even for minor operations people are sent to Thana. There are also a large number of T. B. patients who require attention. Besides, the electricity charges in the camp are very heavy. I am glad Government has agreed to give a subsidy, but still work has not been started. So, that is a matter which has to be attended to.

Then there is the question of exacuee property. I find that about 43,000 judicial cases are still pending. I am surprised to find that in Uttar Pradesh about 24,000 and even in Mysore State about 2,680 cases are pending. It is surprising that for so many years the cases should have gone on and Government has not been able to decide them. I do not want to say very harsh things about the Custodian-General's department, but it should not be a place for old men and retired men. If they cannot work they have no business to come and occupy these responsible posts.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We should not be very harsh on old men, you and I in any case.

Shri Gidwani: We may be old, but we are not supposed to finish a work within a particular date. If even you cannot do your work, these Members of the Lok Sabha will take you to task. If a man goes to Allahabad or Lucknow very often, or Bombay because his son is to arrive there from London and finishes only two cases and postpones other cases, off, I say he has no right to be there. It is a waste of public money. You must find out the reasons why the disposal of so many cases has been delayed. What is the disposal at present? Last year I brought this fact to the notice of Shri Mathrani and then something was done. There was expeditious disposal of business, but still so many cases are pending.

Then, the other aspect of the question is about restoration of property. In the report it is said that property worth Rs. 122 lakh has been restored and there are still 5,000 cases pending. I do not want to rake up the past. It is a very bitter history, and everybody is aware of the part that I have personally played. I would request the hon. Minister to see that there is no interference in judicial matters, that chits do not come from high-ups, from anybody and everybody and decisions are taken accordingly. If any person is eligible for it and justice demands he should get the property back, I have no objection.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I can assure hon. Members that there is no interference at all whatsoever in judicial matters, and no chits are coming or are being sent from any direction.

Shri Gidwani: If that is so, I am thankful to you. I hope what you have said is correct.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I can assure you that what I am saying is correct.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): Anyhow, let it not happen in future.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members should kindly address through the Chair.

Shri Gidwani: Then there is the question of compensation. Displaced persons are purchasing property, but possession is not being given to them. It takes a very long time. I am thankful to Mr. Johnson who promised us that within three months every purchaser will be given possession. But due to certain reasons—I am told one of the reasons was there were bogus people who had forged claims—the matter had been delayed. In any case, if possession cannot be given for any reason, at least the rent that is recovered in regard to the property should be credited to the account of the claimant who is the purchaser. After all, after seven years or so they get some property in lieu of their property left in Pakistan. Even if the Government thinks that they are managing the whole administration and the administrative charges have to be met, they may deduct 10 or 15 per cent for that purpose. In any case, the moment a valid purchaser has purchased the evacuee property he should be given rent and the possession immediately or as early as possible.

Then there is the question of Ganganagar land allottees who have been given land. Some representatives came to me

[Shri Gidwani]

only yesterday and they told me that in Ganganagar District 75 per cent of the land which has been allotted to non-Punjabi displaced claimants, possession is not being given to them. Though paper possession has been given to them, physical possession is not being given to them. When the Hon. Minister was in Jaipur this fact was brought to his notice. The hon. Minister for Rehabilitation, Rajasthan, was also present. It is said the land is in scattered pieces, but something should be done. A deputation saw Mr. Johnson only some days back when he visited Jaipur, and I am told he was convinced that there is difficulty in giving physical possession, and also in consolidating the pieces. I do not know what the facts are, but if that is so, then I would request the hon. Minister to adopt the same policy which has been adopted in Alwar. The result of this has been that those who have been allotted agricultural land, if they are rural claimants of property, they do not get claim for housing property. Therefore, they suffer both ways. Some of them have spent thousands of rupees. I do not want to repeat what has been mentioned by these deputationists, but the people have paid the money, wasted money, gone to the courts and there have been some murders also to get physical possession. I am told one special officer has been there but something more should be done and immediately, to solve this problem of allottees in Ganganagar District.

Then there is the question of charging lease money on Evacuee tenements in Bombay. Bombay is a peculiar region where we have a regional officer who, according to the hon. Minister, may be over-zealous. I call him callous. If not callous, at least he is not intelligent. He is unfit to occupy that responsible position. You will be surprised to hear that on three or four occasions he has put interpretations on rules which go against the refugees. You will be surprised to know that though according to the rules, it had been decided that agricultural claimants could purchase housing property against their claims at the rate of Rs. 450 an acre, yet this officer decided that the value so arrived, should be further reduced according to the urban scale of compensation. Immediately I saw certain officers here, and I am glad to say that they at once phoned to him that his interpretation was not correct and that the agricultural claimants should be permitted to bid for urban housing property according to the value arrived at after calculating it at the rate per acre fixed by government and that there is no question of its further reduction according to urban scale of compensation.

Again, in regard to rural claimants, he decided that even though they may be suffering from tuberculosis, or they may be widows and minors, yet they would not get any cash compensation. Even after it had been decided that there would be no difference between rural and urban properties, and that halving business had gone, he continued to decide cases on the old basis. The result was that I had to apporach the officers concerned, and I mentioned this fact also in the advisory committee. Subsequently I referred the matter to the Ministry, and I am glad to say that a decision has been taken now, which is on a par with the decisions implemented in the other States, in regard to this matter.

I read this morning in a paper that in regard to non-claimants who have been allotted land, Government have decided to recover the money from them towards the price of the land in fifteen instalments. That is a very good decision. But this relates not merely to Rajasthan but to other places as well. I do not know what the position is in regard to the other places. Only the other day some representatives from Dutiya in Vindhya Pradesh came to me and said that they were being asked to pay instalments for the Agricultural land given to them as Rehabilitation benefits and their claims for rural houses have been disallowed. I hope they will also be covered by this decision.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The number of families involved is about 58,000. Some of them are in Rajasthan and some of them are also in the other States.

Sardar Iqbal Singh (Fazilka-Sirsa): In Punjab also.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: In Punjab, lands were allotted under the quasi-permanent scheme. If you would recall, no lands were allotted in Punjab and PEPSU for the purposes of rehabilitation.

Shri Gidwani: I would like to say a few words about the charging of lease money on Evacuee tenants in Bombay.

I would request the Minister to make an enquiry into this affair. This is what is being said:

> "No uniform policy has been followed in regard to charging of lease money for the premises. In a large majority of cases, no lease money has been charged. In some cases, the furniture, fitting and stock-in-trade lying in the premises has been sold to the allottees and no lease money is charged. In about fifty cases of allotment, lease money has been charged. Again, in their case, there is not uniformity in policy. In some of these cases lease money has been charged for empty premises, even though separate rent is payable to the landlord. In other cases lease money has been charged for machinery if any, fittings, furniture and good will."

So, really no uniform policy has been followed. I would request the Minister to depute somebody to Bombay to set things right. Of course, according to me, the only solution which could be had in a democracy if an officer does not respond to the people's demands or hopes, does not manage things properly, is to be replaced. Even as in a shop a manager who is not able to manage the shop properly is dismissed or discharged or transferred. After all, we are living in a democrarcy, and we cannot afford to be bureaucratic. In a democrarcy, I do not say that the people should be penalised or dealt with very severely for any small mistakes; but if in a particular place things go very wrong, then something effective has to be done and some radical steps have to be taken to set things right.

These are the main points that I wanted to bring to your notice. Now, generally, I would again say that the whole problem has to be viewed from a national point of view. I do not agree with Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani that any high power talks between the Prime Minister of India and Pakistan Prime Minister will be fruitful regarding the question of exodus. From what has been happening in Pakistan and the statements made by Pakistan authorities, it is absolutely clear that no results will be achieved even though Shri Mehr Chand Khanna may have talks with persons in power in West Pakistan belonging to N.W.F. We have seen from the statement which was made by the Prime Minister the other day how from the very beginning Pakistan has been backing out. They never implemented any assurance; and we may take it that their assurances will never be implemented, so long as the present rulers continue to remain in charge of the affairs of Pakistan. Of course, things may change after some years, events may happen, revolutions may occur and so on. But that is a different matter. We have seen for the last eight years that there could be no change in Pakistan's attitude. Even yesterday or the day before yesterday we found from the papers how the press of Pakistan and the leaders of Pakistan have a definite plan, and they are carrying it out. Therefore, there could be no response so far as the Pakistan Government are concerned.

We have to formulate a Rehabilitation plan, and formulate it on a national basis. While all our plans are being given high priority, I would say that this plan should receive greater priority. More money have to be provided for, and more planned schemes have to be implemented. I would say that it should be done on a war-basis. We are saying this not merely today, but we have been saying it for the last eight years.

In regard to the refugees from West Pakistan, I would like to make one or two observations. Of course, I have full sympathy with my friends from East Pakistan, and I want that everything possible should be done for them to settle them. And certainly, we wish Government to devote more time to them. But let not the impression be created thereby that there is no problem at all in regard to the refugees from West Pakistan.

There is large number of non-claimants who are equally to be given relief and rehabilitation facilities. I am glad that something has been done in the case of small claimants; if a person has got a loan of Rs. 325 outstanding against his name, then a sum of Rs. 300 is written off. I am glad about it. In fact, we have been urging that the amount should be raised to Rs. 500. Though the number of such claimants will be very small, yet I would request the Minister to consider their case also, and see that something is done for them.

In regard to the squatters, people who had no money and people who had no claims, I am glad that Government, have been very kind to them, and they have given them a piece of land plus Rs. 500 as free grant. But a difficulty has arisen

[Shri Gidwani]

in the case of small claimants. Supposing a displaced person has a claim of Rs. 600, and his public dues are to the tune of Rs. 400 or Rs. 500, then the same concession is not extended to him. Only the other day some people came from Agra and they told me that there are some claimants, who have only Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 left with them after the deduction of the public dues. How could they be expected to have a house or a plot with this amount? I would request the Minister to look into the case of small claimants also and see that every small claimant is also given this facility so that he could have a plot and some amount on par with non-claimants so that he may also be in a position to build a house.

These are the things which must be done immediately. The whole question has to be viewed from a larger angle, now that we have seen that there could be no settlement with Pakistan. I am not saying this only today, but I have been saying this for a long time. In fact, I said the same thing when I opposed the resolution regarding Pakistan in July 1947 at the All India Congress Committee's meeting. I said that if we thought that we were going to solve the Hindu-Muslim problem or have peace between India and Pakistan by agreeing to the creation of Pakistan, then we were mistaken; it would mean not the beginning of peace, but it would mean the beginning of a war, and possibly it might end in a war. I was called an alarmist then; I was dubbed as a communalist and so on. Whatever that may be, I do not want to go into the past.

1 P.M.

The point is that we must realise once and for all that so long as the present rulers of Pakistan continue to be in charge, and so long as the present Government exists there, there could be no solution with Pakistan on the issue of stopping the exodus. The people will be coming, and we have to rehabilitate them. Gradually, a situation will be created there which will give a further push to the exodus every three months or six months. So, we must be prepared to face the issue squarely right now. Our Finance Minister, our Prime Minister, our other Ministers, the Members of the Congress Party as well as of other parties must realise that this is a national issue. You have got freedom at the sufferance of these people. Only yesterday I heard what the Hindus of Kashmir had to say. They said that half their population had been killed. They further said: "We killed with our own hands our women, so that they may not fall into the hands of the raiders." And these people are not still properly rehabilitated.

[SHRI RAGHAVACHARI *in the Chair*]

Therefore if you have got freedom it is at the cost of these unfortunate people who have come from West Pakistan, from Kashmir and from East Pakistan and it is but natural that the country must share their loss, at least in money. The rest of the country has not suffered in any way. Money is the least thing and I do expect that the Finance Minister, the Prime Minister and the Members of Parliament will realise the gravity and magnitude of the situation and will wholeheartedly support any proposal that the hon. Minister of Rehabilitation keeps before them. He will for his part gear up his machinery and do away with all slackness, so that it works not at what we call bullockcart pace but at aeroplane speed. If he does that, he will be able to do something substantially in achieving our objective.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (गुड़गांव): सबसे पहले तो मैं आप को मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि आप इस कुर्सी पर आज पहली मर्तबा रौनक-अफरोज (शोभायमान) हुए और मुझे आपको उस जगह पर देख कर बड़ी खुशी है ।

यह जो रेफयूजीज़ (शरणार्थियों) का मसला है, यह दरअसल एक बड़ा मुश्किल मसला है और मुश्किल इसकी यह हो गई है कि हर साल यह मसला सामने आता था, लेकिन इस मर्तबा जिस शकल में यह आया है वह इतना मुहीब (डरावना) खतरनाक और डरावना है कि हर एक आदमी के दिल के अन्दर यह एक बड़ी भारी खलिस (टीस) है कि इसका क्या इलाज हम कर सकेंगे? जिस वक्त यह एक्सोडस ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से शुरू हुआ तो कई वर्ष तक तो हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने यह रवैया रखा गयो कि हम बार बार कहते रहे कि एक्सोडस शुरू है और यह एक्सोडस उसी किस्म का जैसा कि सन् ४७ में हुआ था लेकिन गवर्नमेंट के कानों पर जूं न रेंगीं और वे काफी अर्से तक छिपाते रहे जब तक यहां पर १३-१४ लाख आदमी न आ गये कि यह इस तरह का एक्सोडस है । इसके बाद जब यह जाहिर हुआ कि एक

छोटा सा गोला इतना बड़ा हैमीस्फियर (वृत्तखंड) बन जायेगा कि जिसके वास्ते गवर्नमेंट के पास कोई जवाब नहीं होगा तो गवर्नमेंट की आंख खुली। उस वक्त भी जब पहला झटका पाकिस्तान ने दिया तो मुझ को याद है कि उसका एक बड़ा रिएकशन (प्रति क्रिया) हुआ, हिन्दुस्तान में एक ऐसी गड़बड़ी पैदा हो गयी और जिसका कि पहले ही से सन् ४७ से डर था। चुनांचे मुझे याद है कि जब पहली मर्तबा नेहरू-लियाक़त पैक्ट हुआ तो उस वक्त कांग्रेस पार्टी की मीटिंग में स्वर्गीय सरदार पटेल ने हमको एश्योरेंस (आश्वासन) दिया और गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से भी ऐश्योर किया गया कि अगर ऐसा दूसरा झटका आया तो कोई और मेथड्स (तरीके) इस्तेमाल किये जायेंगे। मैंने वह आज तक और मेथड्स नहीं देखे, और न मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि कोई और मेथड्स हमारी गवर्नमेंट ऐसे देगी जिनसे एक्सोडस बंद हो। उस वक्त जब इस मसले पर हाउस में बहस हुई तो डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुकर्जी जिन्दा थे। उन्होंने और साथ ही मैंने गवर्नमेंट की खिदमत में यह अर्ज किया कि जहां तक वालेंयटरी एक्सचेंज आफ पापुलेशन (जनसंख्या के स्वेच्छा पूर्ण आदान-प्रदान) का ताल्लुक है, जितने लोग यहां से जाना चाहते हैं और वहां से यहां आना चाहते हैं, उनको आप इनकरेज (प्रोत्साहित) करें। मैं जानता था कि मेरे ऐसा कहने से बहुत से पार्टी के लोग मुझ से नाखुश होंगे, लेकिन यह समझ कर कि इस मसले का हमें कोई हल निकालना है, मैंने यह तज्वीज पेश की। हमने चाहा कि अगर ऐसा होता कि जिन लोगों की जायदाद वहां पर रह गई थी वह एक्सचेंज हो जाती यहां वालों की जायदाद से जो वहां जाना चाहते थे, तो देश के अन्दर कुछ थोड़ा सा सेटिसफेक्शन (संतोष) होता, लेकिन उस वक्त भी गवर्नमेंट ने कोई पर्वाह नहीं की।

नेहरू-लियाकत पैक्ट होते ही, जब मुझे आसाम जाने का मौक़ा हुआ, तो मैं ने वहां पर एथारिटीज (अधिकारियों) से पूछा कि आप इन रेफ्यूजीज के साथ इस बेसिस (आधार) पर क्यों नहीं सलूक करते कि अब इन को यहीं पर रहना है और वे लौट कर अब पाकिस्तान जाने वाले नहीं हैं, तो मुझ को जवाब मिला कि हम तो यह उम्मीद कर रहे हैं कि यह जो रेफ्यूजीज आये हैं, यह वापिस चले जायेंगे और जा कर अपनी जायदादों पर काबिज होंगे। अब इस तरह के बुलन्द हवाई खयाल का क्या करा जाय? इस क़दर भी वह मानने को तैयार नहीं थे कि यह लोग अब यहां से वापिस नहीं जायेंगे बल्कि उन्होंने मुझको यह बतलाया कि गवर्नमेंट का व्यू (दृष्टिकोण) यह है कि यह लोग वापिस चले जायेंगे जब कि हम सब जानते थे कि गवर्नमेंट का व्यू ग़लत था, और आज वाक़यात ने साबित कर दिया है कि गवर्नमेंट का व्यू गलत था।

मैं इस एक्सोडस के सवाल को जब गहरी निगाह से देखता हूं तो मुझे यह यक़ीन होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान पर इससे ज्यादा मुसीबत कोई और नहीं आई। हिन्दुस्तान से पाकिस्तान की आज लड़ाई हो जाये; लाख-दो लाख आदमी मर जायेंगे और तो कुछ नहीं, काश्मीर का तनाज़ा (झगड़ा) बतलाया जाता है, कैनाल वाटर डिस्प्यूट (नहरी पानी विवाद) बतलाया जाता है, लेकिन मैं अदब से अर्ज करता हूं कि मेरे नुक्तेनिगाह से यह एक्सोडस का तनाज़ा सबसे बड़ा तनाज़ा है, इतना बड़ा तनाज़ा और कोई नहीं है। हम सब जानते हैं कि सिर्फ ३६ लाख आदमियों के हमारे भीतर आ जाने से हमारी क्या हालत बन रही है और हमारे फाईनेंसेज (वित्त) पर क्या बीत रही है और जितना आराम और सहूलियत उन रेफ्यूजीज को देना हमारा फर्ज है, हम नहीं दे पा रहे हैं और इस हालत में आप बखूबी यह समझ सकते हैं कि अगर यह ९० लाख आदमी इधर आ गये तो हिन्दुस्तान का क्या हाल होगा और किस तरह हम उनका इन्तज़ाम कर सकेंगे, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। मैं समझता हूं कि ब्लैक होल (काल कोठरी) आफ कलकत्ता एक बड़ी भारी ट्रैजिडी (दुखान्त घटना) थी, लेकिन मेरी समझ में उससे यह हज़ार गुना ज्यादा ट्रैजिडी है। श्री विल्सन ने अपनी किताब में लिखा कि किस तरह १०६ आदमियों को एक नाव पर बिना कोई साज-सामान के और खाने-पीने के समुद्र में भूखों मरने के लिये छोड़ दिया गया। यह ब्लैक होल आफ कलकत्ता का जवाब है। पाकिस्तान की गवर्नमेंट इस तरह से ९० लाख आदमियों को बिना साज सामान के इधर हिन्दुस्तान में भेज रही है, और अपने फर्ज और कर्तव्य की कतई उसे पर्वाह नहीं है और उन मुसीबतज़दा भाइयों को नेहरू-लियाक़त पैक्ट की धज्जियां उड़ा कर इधर भेज रही है। जिन्ना साहब ने जो हमको सन् ४७ में बतलाया था कि दोनों तरफ माइनोरिटीज (अल्पसंख्यक) शान्ति से रहेंगी और सेफ्टी (सुरक्षा) और इज्जत से रहेंगी, उन सब

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

के ऊपर पाकिस्तान ने पानी फेर दिया है और कभी कभी पाकिस्तान के साथ जो मीठी-मीठी बातें होती हैं, उनको मैं समझने से क़ासिर (असमर्थ) हूं कि आज भी हमारे नेशनल लीडर्स (राष्ट्रीय नेतागण) और हमारी गवर्नमेंट इस मामले को उस असली शक्ल में नहीं देख रही है जो मुसीबत हमारे सामने पेश है। वह क्या २५० करोड़ या ३०० करोड़ रुपये का जो आप ज़िक्र करते हैं कि हमने इस काम के वास्ते रक्खा है उससे हल हो जायेगी ? अगर ९० लाख लोग इधर आ गये तो आप इस रकम को अगर दुगनी भी कर दें, तब भी आप उनका इन्तज़ाम नही कर सकेंगे। आप एक रेफयूजी का जिसका कि एक तरह से ब्रेन (मस्तिष्क) साइकालिजक्ली डैमेज (मनोवैज्ञानिक रूप से क्षत) हो गया है और जो अपने घर बार को छोड़ कर इधर आया है, उसको आप कामयाबी के साथ रिहैबिलिटेट भी नहीं कर सकेंगे। मैं गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को मुबारकबाद देता हूं जो उन्होंने यह तकरीबन ३५० करोड़ रुपया रैफयूजीज़ पर खर्च किया और खर्च करने को तैयार है, लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि हम इस तरीके से इस मसल को हल नहीं कर सकते; यह तरीक़ा गलत है। आज हिन्दुस्तान को साफ-साफ पाकिस्तान को बता देना चाहिये कि इस रैफयूजीज़ के निकास को हम मोस्ट अनफ्रेंडली ऐक्ट (सर्वाधिक अमैत्रीपूर्ण कार्य) समझत ह। पाकिस्तान के हुक्मरां (शासक) जब उनका ध्यान हमारी सरकार इसकी ओर दिलाती है, तो वे इसके लिये कान्फ्रेंस बुलाते हैं और हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब उसमें तशरीफ ले जात हैं और वहां पर मीठी-मीठी बातें आपस में की जाती हैं। यहां पर लोग कहते हैं कि अब भी हम पाकिस्तान के साथ, अच्छे सम्बन्ध और दोस्ती कायम रखना चाहते हैं हम भी ऐसा ही चाहते हैं कि हमारे और उनके सम्बन्ध दोस्ती के हों, और हम भी किसी से नफ़रत नहीं करना चाहते, लेकिन हम असल वाकयात से तो मुंह नहीं मोड़ सकते और यह एक्सोडस का बड़ा और अहम मसला हमारे सामने पेश है, और जिसको कि हमें जैसे भी हो हल करना है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर कहीं दुनिया के अन्दर कोई अनफ्रेंडली ऐक्ट हो सकता है तो इससे ज्यादा नहीं जो हिन्दुस्तान के साथ किया जा रहा है। इसके लिये क्या इलाज होना चाहिये, यह हमें और आपको सब को मिल कर सोचना है। एक इलाज श्री मुकर्जी ने बतलाया था, और श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी ने भी बतलाया था। अभी आप पुराने ज़माने की तरह से पाकिस्तानी नेशनल्स (राष्ट्रजनों) को यहां पर रोज़ी देते हैं, और अब भी आप पाकिस्तानी नेशनल्स को यहां पर अपने नेशनल्स को भूखा मार कर उनको काम देते ह। मैं अदब से अर्ज़ करता हूं कि इन्सानियत के नाते मुझे किसी आदमी से कोई परहेज़ नहीं, कोई किसी किस्म की नफ़रत नहीं, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट का यह जो रवैया है कि अपने लोगों को तो भूखा रखकर और उनको काम न देकर पाकिस्तानी नेशनल्स को यहां पर अपने नेशनल्स की तौर पर बसाये और हर तरह की सहूलियत दे, गलत रवैया है, और मैं इसको क़तई ग़लत समझता हूं। पाकिस्तान का यह रवैया कि धीरे-धीरे सारे पाकिस्तान से एक-एक हिन्दू को निकाल दिया जाये, बिलकुल गलत रवैया है और उन सारे मुआहिदों के खिलाफ है जो हमारे और उनके बीच में हुए हैं, और हमें यह चीज़ पाकिस्तान पर वाज़ें कर देनी चाहिये और ऐसा कदम उठाना चाहिये जिससे कि यह मसला हल हो। मैं पूछता हूं कि साउथ अफ्रीका ने जो रंगभेद की गलत पालिसी बर्ती और आपकी बात को नहीं माना और जो कि सही बात थी और जिसको उसे मानना चाहिये था, तो आपने उसके विरोध में अपने ताल्लुकात उससे तोड़े कि नहीं ? लेकिन इधर हम यह देखते हैं कि दोनों देशों के बीच रास्ते खुलने की बातचीत चलती है, दोनों देशों के बीच आप रेलों के चलने की बात कहते हैं और तिजारत करने की बात चलात हैं कि फलां चीज़ हम वहां पर भेजें और उसके बदले में वहां से फलां चीज़ मगावें, मुझे इसमें एतराज़ नहीं, लेकिन मैं आपसे यह ज़रूर पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप असली मामले को क्यों नहीं टैकिल (सुलझाते) करते और हल करने की कोई तदबीर क्यों नहीं करते और स्पेड को स्पेड क्यों नहीं कहते ? एक मर्तबा काश्मीर के मामले को भुलाया जा सकता है, लेकिन इस मामले को नहीं भुलाया जा सकता। यह काश्मीर के मुकाबले में भी उस से बड़ा मामला है, छोटा नहीं है। अगर फिल वाकया (वास्तव में) हमारी नेशनल गवर्नमेंट भी इस की अहमियत की तरफ तवज्जह नहीं करती तो कैसे काम चल सकता है ? ह्यूमन मिजरी (मानवीय दुखों) के लिहाज से देखा जाये, तो यह एक्जोडस लड़ाई से बढ़ कर है और अमली जेनोसाइड (जातिहत्या) है। लड़ाई तो साल छः महीनों में खत्म हो जाती है, लेकिन यह सिलसिला तो बरसों से

चल रहा है रोज रोज वहां से लोग उजड़ रहे है और वह भी किन तरीकों से ? जो कि मि० चटर्जी ने बतलाया वह इतना दिल हिला देने वाला मामला है कि कोई भी आदमी अपने दिल को काबू में नहीं रख सकता जो कि इस सारी मुसीबत को एक सही पर्स्पेक्टिव (दृष्टिकोण) में देखे । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आज तो हम इन डिमान्ड्स फार ग्राट्न्स (अनुदानों की मांगें) पर बहस कर रहे हैं, यह मामला तो एक तरह से इन्सीडेन्टली (प्रासंगिक रूप से) आता है, लेकिन इसकी अहमियत को हमें भूलना नहीं चाहिये और जिस तरह का यह मामला है हम को उस को उसी पर्स्पेक्टिव में देखना चाहिये । यहां पर जो कुछ मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं वह यह कि श्री चटर्जी और श्री मेघनाद साहा की मेहेरबानी से हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब को यहां से कलकत्ते ले जा कर रखा गया । जब हमारे खन्ना साहब मिनिस्टर हुए, तो यहां पर जो लोग थे वह रोज कहते थे कि अब हमारा मिनिस्टर हो गया है इस लिये हमें ज्यादा मदद मिलेगी । लेकिन नतीजा यह निकला कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब कलकत्ते चले गये । मैं पूछता हूं कि कृष्ण महाराज तो द्वारका चले गये, आखिर यहां की गोपियां कहां जायें ? मैं आप से बहुत जोर से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि मेरी ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के रिफ्यूजीज से बहुत ज्यादा हमदर्दी है, जिस का आप अन्दाज नहीं लगा सकते हैं, अगर मेरा काबू चले तो मैं हिन्दुस्तान के सारे रिसोर्सेज (संसाधन) जितने में लगा सकूं, सब ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से आने वालों के वास्ते लगा दूं, मैं वैस्ट पाकिस्तान वालों का मुकाबला उनसे नहीं करना चाहता, हमारा फर्ज है कि हम जो कुछ भी उनके लिये कर सकें हम सारी सर्विस उनकी करें, लेकिन गरीब नेवाज, यहां आये हुए लोग यह मेन्टैलिटी (मनोवृत्ति) नहीं रखते । यहां आये हुए लोग जो बड़ी मुद्दत से इन्तजार करते थे कि आप आ कर उनकी मदद करें आप के वहां चले जाने से बड़े मायूस हो गये हैं क्योंकि उनके मसले उस तरह से नहीं होते हैं जितने कि आप के सामने होते थे ।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : आधे वक्त मैं यहां रहता हूं, और आधे वक्त वहां ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : आधे वक्त आप यहां भले ही रहते हों, लेकिन आप की सारी तवज्जह उधर है । मैं चाहता हूं कि आप सारी तवज्जह उधर करें, क्योंकि यह मामला इतना बड़ा है, आप के सारे काम को देख कर भी मैं कह सकता हूं कि यह मामला इतना बड़ा है कि जो कि एक आदमी तो क्या, चन्द आदमियों के जरिये होना भी मुश्किल है । इसलिये मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि यहां के मामलों के वास्ते आप श्री भोंसले को पूरे अख्त्यारात दे दीजिये । बम्बई से मेरे पास आदमी आते हैं हम कहते हैं कि खन्ना साहब तो कलकत्ते में हैं अब हम क्या करें ? जो भाई भोंसले साहब से मिले, उनको उनसे तसल्ली नहीं हुई । भोंसले साहब ब अख्त्यार आदमी की तरह से काम नहीं क सकते, जिस तरह से कि आप कर सकत हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि भोंसले साहब शराफत और इन्सानी हमदर्दी में अपना सानी नहीं रखते और वह कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है जो कि रिफ्यूजीज के लिये न करना चाहें, लेकिन वह भी मजबूर हैं । हम सब कुछ जानते हैं लेकिन हम ऐसे मिनिस्टर को ले कर क्या करें जिस के पास कछ अख्त्यारात नहीं हैं हमें किंग स्टोक नहीं चाहिये उन को आप अख्त्यार दीजिये कि जो यहां के रिफ्यूजीज के मामलात हैं उनका फैसला पूरी तरह से वह खुद करें । अगर उनको कोई मुश्किल पड़े तो भले ही वह तार या टेलिफोन के जरिये आप से सलाह कर लें, लेकिन सारे मामलात का फैसला उसी तरह से वह करें जिस तरह से आप करते हैं जिसमें हमारे मामलात बिना फैसले के पड़े न रहें ।

मैं चन्द एक बातें यहां के रिफ्यूजीज के मुताल्लिक अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । मुझे ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के रिफ्युजियों का बहुत इल्म भी नहीं है इस लिये मैं उनकी सारी मुश्किलात को यहां रखने का क्लेम (दावा) करूं, यह मेरे लिये मुनासिब नहीं होगा । लेकिन फिर भी रिफ्युजीज की बहुत सी बातें कामन (समान) हैं । जो बातें यहां के रिफ्युजीज पर लागु होंगी वहीं कम से कम ९० फी सदी वहां के रिफ्यूजीज पर भी लागु होंगी । बहरहाल पहली बात तो मैं यहां के रिफ्युजीज के सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि जो कीमतें आपने लगाई है मकानों की उन की वजह से सारे देश में आज हाहाकार मचा हुआ है । मैं गुड़गावां जाता हूं तो वहां के लोग मेरे पास आते हैं और पूछते हैं कि आखिर यह सब क्या है ? हम इतनी कीमत नहीं दे सकते । जो कीमतें आप ने लगाई

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

हैं वह जरूरत से भी ज्यादा है। आप को चाहिये कि आप रिफ्यूजी भाइयों की बदकिस्मती का मुलाहजा फरमायें।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Three Members who have already spoken have taken half an hour each. I should get at least half an hour.

Mr. Chairman: The usual rule announced was, maximum 20 minutes.

Shri Kamath: (Hoshangabad) : It may be relaxed.

Mr. Chairman: He can go on.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि कीमतें इतनी ज्यादा लगाई जाती हैं, मुझे मालूम है कि वह आप के अफसरों के जरिये ही मुकर्रर की गई हैं, लेकिन वह बहुत ज्यादा हैं। यह मैन्टेलिटी (मनोवृत्ति) गलत है। बहुत सी जगहें ऐसी हैं जो खाली पड़ी हुई थीं, वहां पर रिफ्यूजीज आये और उन्होंने अपने मकान बनाये, उन की कोशिशों से कीमतें काफी बढ़ीं और उन्हीं के ऊपर आप ने ऐसे कायदे लाग कर दिये जो कि उन्हीं के रास्ते की रुकावट बन गये। जब तक आप एक जेनरल रिडक्शन (आम कमी) कीमतों में नहीं करेंगे, जब तक आप पर्सनल इन्टरेस्ट (व्यक्तिगत रूचि) ले कर खुद न इस को देखेंगे, तब तक यह मामला तय नहीं होगा। इस के अन्दर चन्द आदमियों की ख्वाहिश है कि हम किसी तरह से पूरा कम्पेन्सेशन (प्रतिकर) दें, मैं इस ख्वाहिश की कद्र करता हूं, लेकिन इस के ये मानी नहीं कि जिन के लिये मकान बनाये गए थे उनको न दें बल्कि उन को मुआवजा बढ़ाने के लिये इस्तेमाल करें। और यही वजह थी कि आप ने बहुत से ऐसे रूल (नियम) बनाये जो कि गलत बने। म ने उस वक्त कहा था कि मार्केट वैल्यू (बाजार भाव), न ली जाये। मेरे हाथ में श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन साहब का २२ सितम्बर, १९५४ का बयान है, जिस में उन्होने कहा कि हम १६ आने नहीं लेंगे, ८ आने लेंगे। मैं कहता हूं कि इसमें कोई हर्ज नहीं है। आप प्राइसेज (कीमतें) न बढ़ाइये, प्राइसेज कम कर दीजिये। आप मुनासिब प्राइसेज ले लीजिये, लेकिन नीलाम में जो मार्केट वैल्यू आप को हासिल हो जाती है, उस को बसिस न बनाइये। वह ग़लत बेसिस है।

दुसरी चीज जो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि मुझे खुशी हुई कि आप १५ साल की किस्त कर रहे हैं। मैं इन्स्टालमेंट (क़िस्त) के बारे में अर्ज करूंगा कि क्लेमेंट्स (दावेदार) और नानक्लेमेंट्स (गैर-दावेदार) सब के बारे में आप ४ बरस से १० बरस के अर्से को १५ बरस कर दें। आप को अख्त्यार था कि आप जो चाहें मुद्दत रख देते। इस समय जो हमारी हालत है गरीबी की उस में आप ख्याल कर सकते हैं कि एक शख्स डेढ़ सौ या दो सौ रुपये महीने की किस्त कहां से देगा। यह रकम बहुत ज्यादा ही नहीं बल्कि उन के लिये इस का देना नामुमकिन भी होगा। लो इनकम ग्रुप (कम आय वर्ग) के लोन्स (ऋणों) के लिये भी आप ने ३० साल की मियाद रखी है फिर जो यह लोग तबाह हो कर आये हैं वह तो और भी ज्यादा खराब हालत में हैं। उन को तो आप को और भी ज्यादा मदद करनी चाहिये। आप ने जिन लोगों के वास्ते इन्स्टालमेंट्स की मियाद १५ साल की रखी है, उन की तरफ से तो मैं आप को मुबारकबाद देता ही हूं, लेकिन मैं आप से अर्ज करूंगा कि जिन लोगों के लिये आप ने तीन या चार साल कर दिया है उन के लिये भी कम से कम १५ साल कर दीजिये। अगर २० साल हो जायें तब तो कहना ही क्या हैं लेकिन मैं अपनी डिमान्ड हाई (ऊंची) नहीं करना चाहता, अगर आप १५ साल कर दें तो यह भी सैटिस्फेक्ट्री (सन्तोषजनक) होगा और उस से लोगों को फायदा पहुंचेगा।

अब मैं एक खास चीज के ऊपर आप की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं। हाउस ने पास किया था ज्वायेंट हिन्दू फैमिली (सँयुक्त हिन्दू परिवार) का इस मामले में ख्याल किया जायेगा। और फाइनेन्स एक्ट के असूलों पर मुआवजा दिया जायेगा। उस के मुताबिक रूल बना और आप ने जब ऐक्ट बनाया तब भी मैं ने श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन की खिदमत में अर्ज किया था कि ज्वायेंट हिन्दु फैमिली को इस में फायदा देना चाहिये। उन्होंने कहा कि इनकम टैक्स (आय-कर) के असूलों के अनुसार तो मैं मान लूंगा चुनांचे हमन रुल उन असुलों के अनुसार बनाया और हाउस ने रूल पास कर दिया। लेकिन रूल पास करने के बाद आप के डिपार्टमेंट का इन्टरप्रेटेशन (व्याख्या) ऐसा था कि जो अजीब व गलत था। आप ने बेटों को पार्सनर्ज के जुमरे से निकाल दिया और सिर्फ भाईयों को फायदा दिया आप का यह फैसला खिलाफ कानुन व आर्बिट्रेरी (Arbitrary) है। सच यह है कि गवनमेंट आफ इन्डिया में और कोई मिनिस्ट्री इतना खिलाफ कानून व arbitrarily

काम नहीं करती जितना यह मिनिस्ट्री करती हैं । उस की वजह यह हो सकती है कि कदम कदम पर यह मिन्स्ट्री ऐसे मामलात से डील करली है जो मुशकिल होते हैं लेकिन सच यह है कि अगर इस में हम कायदे कानून की ज्यादा परवाह करें तो बेइन्साफी आम तौर पर नहीं होती, लेकिन अगर आप मनमाना कानून बना दें तो इस से बढ़ कर कोई बेइन्साफी नहीं हो सकती । खुद हमारे मिनिस्टर खन्ना साहब यहां बैठ हैं, यह खुद इस रूल से फायदे में आते हैं और लोग यह कहते हैं कि चूंकि श्री खन्ना साहब को भी इस रुल से फायदा होगा इस डर के मार कि लोग ऐसा न कह सकें और इसी लिय वह इस रूल को तरमीम कर रहे है ।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : यह गलत है ।

पं.डत ठाकुर दास भार्गव : यह गलत है, तो मैं बड़ा खुश हूं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जिस के पास दो और तीन हजार का क्लेम है, उस के घर में चार आदमी हैं—एक बूढा बाप है, चार नौजवान लड़के हैं, जिन्होंने जायदाद पैदा की थी । पांच आदमी यहां आये हैं, आप उन को फायदा क्यों नहीं देते, आप भाईयों के हक सें फैसला करते हैं, लेकिन बेटों के हक में नहीं । आप के डिपार्टमेंट को हक नहीं था कि जो चीज पार्लियामेंट पास कर चुकी उस को एक एग्जिक्यूटिव आर्डर (कार्यपालिका आदेश) से तब्दील कर दें, और ऐसे असूल पर पानी फेर दें जो आज भी फाइनेंस एक्ट में कबूल किया गया है । मैं कोई वजह नहीं देखता कि दस बरस से जो कानून फाइनेन्स ऐक्ट में मौजुद है, और जिस पर अमल हुआ उस को आप खैरबाद कहते हैं । फाइनेंन्स मिनिस्ट्री में गवर्नमेंट का एक हिस्सा एक तरह से किसी रूल को इंटरप्रेट करे और दूसरा हिस्सा—रिहेबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री—दूसरी तरह से इंटरप्रेट करे यह सख्त गैरमुनासिब है । मैं कहता हूं कि जब पार्लियामेंट ने एक कानून पास कर दिया और उस कानून को पास करने का जो उसका मंशा था, उससे बिल्कुल ही दसरा इंटरप्रेटेशेन उस कानून का क्यों लगाया जाता है । और क्यों पार्लियामेंट के बनाये हुए कायदे की मट्टी पलीद की जाती है । यह पार्लियामेंट की हतक है और मिनिस्ट्री का यह फेल खिलाफ कानून है । हिन्दू ज्वान्ट फैमिली के बारे में यह कहा गया है कि ४० परसेंट फेमिलीज (परिवार) इस का फायदा उठावगी । मैं तो यह कहता हूं कि १०० परसेंट को इस का फायदा पहुंचना चाहिये । यह रियायत तो नहीं बल्कि इन्साफ पर मबनी है (आधारित है) । जैसे आप कर रहे हैं उससे तो गरीबों का ही ज्यादा नुकसान होगा, अमीरों का नहीं । कानून का एहतराम (सम्मान) कीजिये, उसकी खिलाफवर्जी न कीजिये । अब मैं दिल्ली पर आता हूं । मलकागंज में आपने बिल्डिंग्ज के नीलाम को बन्द कर दिया है । मारकेट्स के शरणार्थी आपके फैसले का इन्तजार कर रहे हैं और वे चाहते हैं कि आप उनके साथ इंसाफ करें । जो लोग वहां दो मंजला दुकानात में कारबार करते या रहते आ रहे हैं, वे यह चाहते हैं कि आप उनको उन से महरूम न करें । आप मेहरबानी कर के उनका फैसला जल्दी कर दीजिये । इस पर, मैं और ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूं ।

अब मैं अलवर और भरतपुर के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । उनका केस भी आपके एक्टिव कंसिड्रेशन (सक्रिय रूप से विचाराधीन) में है । मैं इतना अर्ज कर दूं कि उनके साथ इंसाफ नहीं होगा अगर आप ने उनको जो जमीन और कर्जे दिये हैं उनको वह जमीन न दी और वे कर्ज माफ न कर दिये जायें । आप इन लोगों को उखाड़ कर कुरुक्षेत्र से ले गये और आपने उनसे कहा कि आपको जमीन मिलेगी, आपको कर्जे मिलेंगें। पंजाब में कल तक औक्युपेंसी राइट्स (भोग अधिकार) मिले हुए थे, और आज वहां पर प्रोप्राइटरी राइट्स हो गये हैं । कोई वजह नहीं है कि आप का वायदा औक्युपेंसी हक़ूक देने का अब मिलकियत के हकूक देने वाला न समझा जावे। यह ग़ज़ब है कि १०–१० एकड़ जमीन, जो उन लोगों को दी गई है, उसकी कीमत ४५० रुपया फी एकड़ के हिसाब से आप उनसे मागें । जब कि असली कीमत भी १५० रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं। मैं जानता हूं कि आप यह रुपया जो खाने व तकावी के लिये दिया गया था, उनसे वह नहीं मांगेंगे । आप उनको जमीन दे दीजिये जैसा कि आप ने वायदा किया था।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : ३५ लाख रुपया जो फूड लोन (खाद्यान ऋण) का था, वह रिमिट (छोड़) कर दिया गया है।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : बड़ी खुशी की यह बात है । मैं चाहता हूं कि रोज-रोज यह डिबेट हुआ करे, और रोज-रोज ऐसी अच्छी-अच्छी बातें आपसे सुनने को मिला करें । मैं अब चाहता हूं कि जमीन भी आप उनको दे दीजिये, जिसके कि वे लोग हक़दार हैं और जो लोन दे रखे हैं

[पंडित ठाकूर दास भार्गव]

उनको आप माफ कर दीजिये । काफी देर से यह मामला आपके जेरेगौर है, अब इस पर और ज्यादा देर किए बिना फैसला हो जाना चाहिये ।

बाम्बे लैसीज़ (पटेदारों) के बारे में मैं ज्यादा अर्ज़ नहीं करूंगा । इस पर हमारे गिडवानी साहब ने काफी रोशनी डाली है । यह कभी भी सुनने में नहीं आया था कि गवर्नमेंट भी ब्लैक मार्केट (काला बाज़ार) करती है । यह नहीं होना चाहिये ।

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Is there any difference between black-market and good-will.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : क्या गुडविल वह होती है जो एक टेनेंट-एट-विल (इच्छाधीन कृषक) होता है उसको आप एक मकान एलाट कर देते हैं और वह आपके मकान में रहता है और उसको वहां रहते-रहते चार या पांच बरस बीत जाते हैं और जब कुछ अर्सा बीत जाता है फिर एलाट करते वक्त आप रुपया मांगते हैं क्या यह पगड़ी नहीं । पुराने दुकानदार का कर्जा व पुराने नौकरी को तनख्वाह नये एलाटी से दिलाना गुडविल है। पर शिकायत क्या है उसको आप देखें, उसको आप एग्ज़ेमिन (जांच) करवायें और फिर आप किसी ठीक नतीजे पर पहुंचेंगे ।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : दीन मोहम्मद की गुडविल है, गिडवानी साहब की नहीं ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : दीन मोहम्मद जब गये तो कोई गुडविल नहीं छोड़ गये । उसकी गुडविल हम को नहीं चाहिये । मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि आप कुल मामले की तरफ जरूर ध्यान दें ।

ज्यादा वक्त न होने की वजह से, अब मैं अपनी कंस्टिट्यूएंसी (निर्वाचिन-क्षेत्र) की चार पांच जगहों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं, और वे जगहें हैं, पलवल, सोना, बलभगढ़, गुड़गांव फरीदाबाद, इत्यादि । यहां पर रहने वाले रिफ्युजीज के साथ हमेशा वायदे होते रहते हैं कि तुम्हारे यहां इंडस्ट्रीज (उद्योग) खुलेंगी, लेकिन अभी तक कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है । वे लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं । मैं सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से और खासतौर से खन्ना साहब से दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हूं कि उनकी तरफ भी आप ध्यान दें । पिछले पांच बरसों में वहां क्या किया गया है ? मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि कतई कुछ नहीं किया गया है । आपने कई वायदे किये लेकिन कोई वायदा पूरा नहीं किया । आपने ६ करोड़ रुपये छोटी इंन्डस्ट्रीज के लिये अलग रखे हुए हैं । स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज (छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग) के वास्ते पंचवर्षीय प्लान में भी आपके पास दो सौ करोड़ रुपये हैं । फरीदाबाद में आपने कुछ काम किया है और वहां पर आपने कुछ छोटी-बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज चालु की हैं । इसके लिये मैं आपको मुबारिकबाद देता हूं । लेकिन इससे पलवल और बल्लभगढ़ के लोगों को क्या फायदा पहुंच सकता है । उनको इससे काम नहीं मिलने वाला ह । इस वास्ते मैं बड़े अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इन जगहों पर भी इंडस्ट्रीज, स्माल स्केल पर चलाने के लिये कोई इंतिज़ाम करें ।

कांग्रेस पार्टी का एक शख्स जिसकी सारी जिंदगी कांग्रेस की खिदमत करते करत गुज़र गई है और जिस की उम्र ६०–६५ बरस की है, मेरे पास आया और कहता है कि मैं क़सम खा कर आया हूं कि अपने गांव वापिस नहीं जाऊंगा जब तक होडल का फैसला नहीं हो जायेगा । होडल में कुछ मुसलमान वापिस आ गये थे और उनको ज़मीनें और मकानात दे दिये गये थे जो पहले औरों को एलाट हो चुके थे । यह वायदा किया गया था कि वहां पर एक कालोनी बसाई जायेगी । इस वायदे को किये हुए दो साल गुजर गये हैं, लेकिन अभी तक इसके बारे में कोई फैसला नहीं किया गया है । उस चीज़ को आप भी, पंजाब के मिनिस्टर भी और वहां के डिप्टी कमिश्नर सब जानते हैं । अभी तक इसका फैसला नहीं हुआ है । उस शख्स की तरफ आप देखिये जिसने अपनी सारी ज़िंदगी कांग्रेस की खिदमत में और देशकी खिदमत में गुज़ार दी है । उसने इस काम के सिवा और कोई काम नहीं किया है । मैं सरकार से अपील करूंगा कि इस चीज़ का भी फैसला जल्दी कर दिया जाये । भोंसले साहब वहां गये थे और उन्होंने कहा था कि यहां कालोनी बनेगी । आप एक-आध घंटे के लिये वहां जा कर केस का फैसला कर दीजिये, और अगर आप नहीं जा सकते तो भोंसले साहब को आथोराइज कर दीजिये कि वह वहां जा कर फैसला कर दें । उनका एक-एक दिन बड़ी मुसीबत से गुज़र रहा है । दो बरस हो गये हैं अभी तक भी आप फैसला नहीं कर पाये हैं ।

एक दो मामलों के बारे में थोड़ा सा और कहना चाहता हूं । केसिस तो बहुत हैं, लेकिन वक्त न होने की वजह से इन्हीं पर

बोलूंगा । एक बात तो यह है कि जैसा कि मेरी बहन श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी ने कहा कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब के मकान के बाहर कुछ आदमी सत्याग्रह कर रहे हैं । वे लोग मेरे पास भी आये थे । मैंने उनसे कह दिया था कि मैं उनको कोई हेल्प नहीं कर सकता, क्योंकि उन्होंने कानून को अपने हाथ में लिया था । बेवाओं के मकान पड़े हुए थे, एक-एक कमरे वाले, कच्चे मकान, जिन पर उन्होंने कब्जा कर लिया था । मैंने उनसे कहा कि अगर तुम्हें कब्जा ही करना था तो जब हमारे स्पीकर साहब स्वर्गवासी हुये थे, तो उनके मकान पर कब्जा करते और उसमें सौ कुनबे बड़ी आसानी से समा सकते थे । जब कभी कोई मिनिस्टर साहब बाहर जाते हैं तब उनकी कोठी पर जा कर कब्जा करते, ताकि ज्यादा कुनबें वहां बस सकते । लेकिन मैं पूछता हूं कि अगर ऐसी हालत हो जाये तो गवर्नमेंट कैसे कायम रह सकती है ? यह हालत नहीं रह सकती है । खैर, मैंने उनकी मदद करने से इन्कार कर दिया । मैंने कहा कि सन् १९४७ में जिन्होंने कानून तोड़ा था, उनकी मदद तो हम लोगों ने की लेकिन अगर लोग रोज़ कानून तोड़त रहें तो उनकी मदद कौन करेगा । इस वास्ते मैं तो उनके कानून तोड़ने की मज़म्मत करता हूं और उनके इस फेल के बारे में एक लफ्ज़ भी कहने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूंगा । लेकिन जनाबेवाला जब मैंने उनकी हिस्टरी सुनी, जब उन्होंने सारे वाकयात बतलाये तो इस पर मुझे यकीन हो गया कि उनके सत्याग्रह का असर यह होगा कि वन फाइन मार्निंग पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की तरफ से चिट्ठी आयेगी मिनिस्टर साहब के पास कि इनके केस को सिम्पेथेटिकली कांसडर (सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार) करो । क्या कसूर है उनका ? उनका कसूर यह है कि उन्होंने जो ६०० रुपये के जो मकान बेवाओं के लिये बनाये गये थे और जो खाली पड़े हुए थे और बेवाओं ने उनको नहीं लिया था, उन पर जा कर कब्ज़ा कर लिया था । जनाबेवाला, भूखा मरता क्या न करता । जब उसके पास रहने के लिये कोई जगह नहीं है और अगर कोई मकान खाली पड़ा हुआ है और उसमें कोई रहने के लिये तैयार नहीं है तो अगर उसने उस पर कब्ज़ा कर लिया तो क्या कसूर किया ? हम हर रोज़ सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी (समाज के समाजवादी ढंग) की बात करते हैं और हर रोज़ कहते हैं कि हर एक आदमी को मकान दिया जायेगा । हम यह भी दावा करते हैं कि यहां पर सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी होगी । हमारी एक वेलफेयर स्टेट (कल्याणकारी राज्य) है । ये लोग यह कहते हैं कि हम पर सख्ती न करो । मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि कुछ अर्सा हुआ एक प्रेस नोट जारी किया गया था कि १ अप्रैल, १९५४ के पहले अगर कोई आदमी एक मकान में रहता था और १५ अगस्त, १९५० से पहले वह दिल्ली में आ गया था और अगर वह सारा किराया अदा करे और साबित करे कि दिल्ली में वह रहा था तो उसको हक़ होगा कि वह वहीं रहता रहे और उसको उस मकान में रहने के लिये ओथोराइज़ कर दिया जायेगा । जब यहां पर राशन बन्द हो गया तो लोगों ने राशन टिकिट फेंक दिये । तो, यह १५ अगस्त, १९५० की यह जो शर्त रखी गई है यह बिल्कुल नाजायज़ है । १ अप्रैल, १९५४ कोई सैक्रोसंट (अनुल्लंघनीय) तारीख हैं यह मैं नहीं मानता । एविकशन बिल (निष्काशन विधेयक) में यह तारीख तबदील होती रही है । खुद मिनिस्टर साहब ते सन् १९५२ कर दिया था इस वास्ते मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि आप इन लोगों की तरफ थोड़ी हमदर्दी दिखायें । यह लोग आपकी सारी शर्तें मानने को तैयार हैं । आप उस वक्त तक के लिये इंतिज़ार न करें जब तक कि आपके पास पंडित नेहरू से कोई चिट्ठी न आ जाये । अगर आप ज़रा ध्यान से देखें तो आप के सामने दफा (अनुच्छेद) ४३ कंस्टीट्यूशन की आ जायेगी, और जो आपने वायदे किये हैं वह भी आपके सामने हैं । क्यों आप पंडित नेहरू को मज़बूर करते हैं ? जो आप टैकटिकस (तरकीबें) इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं वे गलत हैं । । मैं बड़े अदब से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप सही मानों में वेलफेयर स्टेट कायम करना चाहते हैं तो उनको हीलिंग बाम दीजिये । ये लोग भी आपके भाई हैं । जिस तरह से आप हिन्दुस्तान के सिटिज़न हैं उसी तरह से यह लोग भी हैं । आपने पार्लियामेंट के एक एक मेम्बर को एक एक ऐसा मकान दे रखा है जिसमें कि १०-१० शरणार्थियों के कुनबे बस सकते हैं । अब इनकी एक कोठे के बारे में शिकायत की जाती है । बहुत से आदमियों को आप रोज रेग्युलराइज़ करते आये हैं । इनके साथ इतनी शर्तें क्यों रखते हैं ? आप इनकी शर्तों को नर्म कीजिये ताकि यह कहें कि अफसरान

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

के दिल में हमारे लिये दर्द है, और उन्होंने भाइयों जैसा फैसला किया है। अगर आप सस्ती करना चाहें तो कर सकते हैं और आपकी आर्म्ड फोसज उनको क्रश कर देंगी, लेकिन ऐसा करके आप उस इन्सानी जज्बे को खत्म कर देंगे जिसके बारे में कहा जाता है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान में मौजूद है। इसलिये, मैं आपसे अर्ज करूंगा कि जो भी इस तरह के केस आपके सामने हैं उनको आप हमदर्दी से और मेहरबानी से देखें। उनका सत्याग्रह आप की सख्त व गैर हमदरदाना पालिसी के खिलाफ प्रोटेस्ट है Pressure Tactics नहीं है।

एक बात मैं और अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। जितने ट्रस्ट और प्राइवेट चैरिटेबिल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स हैं उनके बारे में बताया गया था कि इनका ८० लाख रुपया है जो कि इनको दिया जायेगा। १९५४ के एक्ट में यह रकम कम्पेनसेशन पूल में शामिल की गई और यह इकरार किया गया कि यह रुपया पूल में से निकाल कर गवर्नमेंट द्वारा सीधा इन इंस्टीट्यूशन्स को दे दिया जायेगा बल्कि इस से ज्यादा मदद पबलिक ट्रस्ट वगैरा की की जायेंगी और उसको पूल में शामिल नहीं किया जायेगा। हमने श्री अजित प्रसाद जी के बयान पर यकीन किया और इसलिये उनको मुआवजे से महरूम कर दिया। इसके साथ ही मैं समझता हूं कि यह कहना मेरा फर्ज है कि बहुत से स्कूलों और कालिजों को आप अपनी तरफ से बहुत अच्छी तरह से चला रहे हैं। लेकिन इन पबलिक ट्रस्ट्स के साथ जो वायदा किया गया था उसको पूरे तौर पर परा किया जाना चाहिये। इनमें से बहुत से मारे मारे फिरते हैं उनकी कोई सुनवाई ही नहीं हो रही है। उनको कुछ नहीं मिला है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जब आप कम्पेन्सेशन बांट रहे हैं तो आपको दफा १४ के मुतांबिक ए० और बी० में तमीज नहीं करनी चाहिये। जब मैं यह कहता हूं तो मुझे पंजाब के एक उन एक लाख आदमियों की याद आती है जिनके एलाटमेंट कैंसिल कर दिये गये हैं, जिनके महज पेपर एलोटमेंट थे लेकिन जिनको आज तक एक कौड़ी भी नहीं मिली है और जो सबसे गरीब है। आप अब उनको अपनी टेबल से कुछ क्रम्ब्स देना चाहते हैं और उनको दो एकड़ जमीन देने का कलील मुआवजा तजवीज किया है। आप उनके लिये कम से कम चार एकड़ का प्रावीजन कर दीजिये। जो प्रोविजन आपका इस वक्त है उसको हटा दीजिये। यह दुरुस्त नहीं है। अब तीन-चार बार घंटी बज चुकी है कहना तो बहुत बाकी है लेकिन अब खतम करता हूं।

Mr. Chairman: The following are the selected cut motions relaing to various Demands under the Ministry of Rehabilitation which have been indicated by the Members to be moved:

Demand No.	*No. of Cut Motions*
92	205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210,
93	60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 776, 911,
139	217, 218, 219, 220.

Need to provide increased amount of housing loan to displaced persons in Tripura in colonies and elsewhere

Shri Biren Dutt (Tripura West): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to stop realising loans from displaced persons in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide drinking water in the colonies of displaced persons

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Exemption of displaced persons from payment of forest taxes

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to ensure that loans actually granted are made available to displaced persons

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to guarantee the supply of corrugated iron sheets to the displaced persons who are given housing loans

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for opening of transit camps and improving the conditions of the existing camps

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to stop ejectment of displaced persons from the land on which they have already settled

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Bureaucratism in the functioning of the Rehabilitation Department of Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to form an Advisory Body representing all shades of opinion to advise on the rehabilitation work in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide land and monetary aid to the displaced persons of Maslichera camp who left it on being attacked by wild beasts

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for establishing township colonies at Taliamhra, Malagaar, Belonia and Nutannagar

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to increase the amount of all categories of available loans for old and new refugees in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to start small scale industries to provide employment to the refugees in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to give adequate amount of loans to the Co-operative Societies formed by the refugees in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for speedy disposal of the Loan petitions under Contributory Housing Scheme for the displaced persons in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to extend to village areas industrial loans of higher categories for the displaced persons in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to speed up the granting of temporary Scheme loans to displaced persons in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for paying compensation to displaced persons before 1957 for immovable property

Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Kushtagi): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Rehabilitation of non-claimants and smalling the number of instalments to complete price of houses and shops allotted to them

Shri Nand Lal Sharma (Sikar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to expedite the construction of buildings, roads, camps, homes and infirmaries for displaced persons in Tripura by increasing the amount of aid

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to give aid to Agartala Municipality to build the Bartala Bazar erected by displaced persons at Agartala, Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to give aid to Motor Transport Associations formed by displaced persons in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to give aid for construction of schools and colleges started by displaced persons in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Chairman: All these cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Biren Dutt: The problems of rehabilitation in general have been discussed so far. I am going to concentrate on my own State and at first I wish to draw the attention of the Ministry to the situation in my State and how the problem of rehabilitating the refugees has become difficult. Before partition, there were only 3 lakhs of people in Tripura, and after partition the figure went up to about 10 lakhs. Now you can say that the displaced persons are the majority people there. Before partition, Tripura was linked through East Bengal, but after partition, Tripura has been cut off and we have no road link. Tripura was never a developed State. It is a hill State and in between hills there are plains or plots of land. You will be astonished to hear how the Rehabilitation Department has acted in respect of rehabilitation work there. Even in West Bengal, where the people are cultivating higher bighas of land, Rs. 2,300 was the minimum loan given, but in the case of Tripura, which contains big hilly areas, they have only allotted about Rs. 700 per agriculturist. I do not understand how the calculations were made and by what authorities. I requested the hon. Minister to go over there. He went and had publicly stated that all categories of loans were very low there. Only Rs. 600 is given as a business loan in a State where there is no communication, where there is no road and where there is the difficulty of importing goods from other areas. For business this is the maximum amount. For the general category it is Rs. 772. In this way they have given loans to 24,000 families as mentioned in this report, as rehabilitation aid. Out of 3 lakhs of people, only one lakh have been covered by these 24,000 families and the rest is remaining on the waiting list. They have been kept practically in the open and they can go wherever they want. They are living around Agartala town. The Prime Minister went there all of a sudden when truckloads of military came, loaded the persons in their jeeps and threw them into jungles. When these people were thrown in hundreds and thousands in the different areas of the jungles, the tribal people came with their bamboos, etc., to build some houses. But the District Magistrate and the armed forces resisted them. We were told by the police that they require no public aid for rehabilitation in Tripura because in Tripura the tribal people have voted for the Communist Party and so no help from a communist should be taken. These poor people were kept in the open for a long time. Even today they have not formed an advisory council. You will be surprised to hear that the Director and some of the other officers there never care even to receive the representations from the people. Once Shri Meghnad Saha went there and he was asked "Who are you". He had to tell them that he was the master of our

masters. In that way he had to assert the rights of the Members of Parliament there. In such a condition, we have tried again and again through questions, through representations, through petitions, to darw the attention of the Minister. After all, when Shri Khanna went there, he met some representative non-official people and he categorically declared that the loans given were inadequate. All loans, agricultural, industrial, business and housing, were inadequate. Shri Khanna has stated it in a peculiar way—though the loan is practically inadequate, yet he thinks that on individual considerations it could be increased in our case, but there cannot be an overall increase in all categories of loans.

The Rehabilitation Department in Tripura is supreme in its relations with the refugees, in its relations with the representatives of the people and in relation to anything. So also the other Departments are supreme in their own way. The Forest Department is obstructing the procurement of land whenever the refugees themselves go and find out some plot of land, arable land, and report it to the Directorate of Rehabilitation. Some officers go there and they say that all this land is supposed to be reserved and so this cannot be given to the refugees. I can assure the House, as far as I know, that even the present population which has entered Tripura can be settled there. From the reply of the Central Tractor Ogranisation, we have seen that 80,000 acres of land can be cultivated and some part of the reserved land can also be released. Unless more people come from East Pakistan the present population can be rehabilitated. Who are the people who have come here ? The intellectual and trained people have gone to West Bengal for they thought that they can earn their living there. It is mostly the scheduled castes and backward people who did not go there. They are really hardworking people. There is no cottage industry in Tripura other than this *jung* cultivation; the tribals live on shifting cultivation. These people and the people who came before partition, brought the soil under proper cultivation. The agriculture department there is not functioning properly. Four thousand acres of land have been given but they have not been demarcated. After taking bribe, the same piece of land is allotted to another person. It is a regular business. So many disputes have arisen and I put a question on it. The reply was that in 169 cases people were killed; there are still thousands of disputes and litigation. I approach the Minister in this connection at Agartala and he promised to do what he could to mitigate the sufferings.

Some Muslims went from Tripura to East Pakistan and they exchanged their property. Government is not validating those exchanges. In this report, we see that certain things are left to the State Government. But Tripura has got a Government which has no power to legislate; it is the Centre which does and it should direct the forest department to release the forest lands which could be brought under cultivation. The State Government will never move unless the Home Ministry moves the Chief Commissioner. The agriculture department has not supplied seeds, manure etc. or looked after the irrigation facilities because it thinks that it is the duty of the rehabilitation department. How can rehabilitation be done in this way? How much amount has been given? If I am not mistaken, it comes to Rs. 2 per head on the refugees. They have left their everything in Pakistan; they entered this State and have been getting this sum of Rs. 2 per month till today. Many of them died and they continue to die still. They cultivated in the hills with some difficulty and there they produced cotton, jute, oil seeds, etc. If only some water is provided, they can regularly cultivate. Government is not at all taking any steps. The displaced persons have also started some schools but no single school has been given any construction grant. I may say that they do not get the same treatment. The Tripura displaced persons are given Rs. 2,000 when they settle in Calcutta and a T.B. patient in a West Bengal sanatorium gets some amount. The Tripura T.B. patients do not get the same treatment. We do not know how these calculations are made. It is a serious thing; the area is cordoned off by Pakistan on three sides.

The problem of the State is its communications. The road communications should be developed. The refugees are the majority population there. If they remain unsettled, you can see how the Five Year Plan is implemented. Even in the next Plan, you cannot do anything if you do not solve the displaced persons' problem there because they compose the majority. The State Government is not doing anything to the refugees in Tripura.

I have to give some suggestions. We have given a memorandum to the Minister and he gave some replies. All these

[Shri Biren Dutt]

replies remain in paper. Nothing has been done. Government should take steps to provide water immediately by a pumping system. They can cultivate jute, cotton, oil seeds and other things. The forest lands must be released for the rehabilitation of refugees. This rhymasyma proposition should be taken up immediately. All the loans which were given till 1956 should be converted into grants and new loans should be advanced in particular to the agricultural refugees for constructing irrigation systems. In certain places, transport system has developed and roads have been opened, this system should be taken by the Government. Motor engineering industry should be started. It would be one of the most important industries which could be taken by the Rehabilitation Ministry to provide employment. There are already some associations formed by displaced persons to run the motors; those associations should be given some aid. Colleges and schools started by displaced persons should be given aid. Co-operative societies started by the refugees should be given aid so that during the agricultural seasons they may help the people to purchase seeds, etc.

Such aids are nothing in relation to the demands of the agricultural refugees. Some fisheries must be started. The fishermen have already constructed some bunds in which fisheries can be started profitably if the Government gives some aid to the fishermen.

In Tripura there are some weavers who have already started some co-operative societies and who are producing some linen there. These weavers should be encouraged by giving aid through their co-operative societies. Some sales emporia should be started in Agartala as well as at Calcutta. This must be helped by starting some follow-up organisations to sell these products at Calcutta markets so that these refugee weavers can be given a profitable employment.

In the end I want to mention one thing. The Rehabilitation Minister is thinking of starting some new township colonies at Tripura. But Agartala town before the influx of refugees had only a population of 12,000. Now it has become a town with a population of one lakh of people. This town requires to be rebuilt in a proper manner. This town has no drainage system. It has no water-supply system. It has no good houses to accommodate the refugees. There are about one lakh refugees living who live by coming in and selling small things. They have also started a small business in this town. They have started, without any aid from the Government, a big bazar known as the Bartala Bazar. The Tripura Government are trying to oust these refugees, who have built this Bazar without any aid from the Government, from this plot of land. I think Agartala should first of all be taken by the Government to be reconstituted. I would suggest that three bazars may be started in Agartala town: Bartala Bazar, Harijan Chawhney and Matt Chawhney to provide a great section of the small traders facilities to earn their livelihood.

I make a special request to the Rehabilitation Minister not to oust a single man from the Bartala Bazar. This place was a ditch. This Bazar has now been constructed by the refugees. I think the business loan which has been given to the refugees should be increased.

I suggest that there must be a committee to investigate the functioning of the rehabilitation development in Tripura. There must be an Advisory Board with some power to help the administration of rehabilitation work in Agartala. There are a large amount of complaints against the officers. We see often writings in the papers about these. These must not be overlooked by the Minister.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: You have three Advisers in Tripura, what to say of one.

Shri Biren Dutt: These officers do not look to the matters of rehabilitation. They are not meant for rehabilitation work.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We have a whole-time Rehabilitation Adviser there.

Shri Biren Dutt: They do not go and see the actual work. I would suggest that some advisory council should be formed to supervise the rehabilitation activities. If you like you may send some of your Members of Parliament from the Congress Party to investigate matters about rehabilitation and see how the work is going on. I think it will at least help to ease the situation to a great extent.

लाला अचित राम (हिसार) : आज इस महकमें को चलते हुए नौ वर्ष हो गए। जब यह शुरू हुआ था तो ऐसा मालूम होता

था कि यह छः महीने या साल भर में खत्म हो जायेगा, लेकिन यह शैतान की आंत की तरह से बढ़ता ही जा रहा है और ऐसा मालूम होता है कि शायद यह खत्म होने को नहीं आयेगा। आज यह इतना लम्बा चौड़ा हो गया है कि कुछ कहना ही नहीं है। आज ईस्ट बंगाल (पूर्वी बंगाल) से जो तूफान आ रहा है उस ने हमारे तमाम देश के भीतर एक तूफान ला दिया है। इस लिये जब तक हम इस मसले (समस्या) को हल नहीं कर लेंगे तब तक कोई मसला हमारे देश का हल नहीं हो सकता। कल परसों की बात है कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस के बारे में कुछ अल्फाज कहे, और वह बड़े डिगनीफाइड (सभ्य) अल्फाज थे। उन की स्पीच (भाषण) तकरीबन डेढ़ घंटे तक हुई, जिस में से वह कोई पांच या सात मिनट एग्जोडस (सामूहिक निष्क्रमण) के ऊपर भी बोले। वैसे तो उन्होंने सारी बातें कह दीं थीं, लेकिन मैं दो तीन बातें पांच मिनट में कह देना चाहता हूं। एक बात हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने यह कही थी कि यह जो एग्जोडस हो रहा है उस से हिन्दुस्तान को तो नुकसान हो ही रहा है, लेकिन सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान हिन्दुस्तान का न होकर पाकिस्तान को होने वाला है। आम लोग भी यह बात कहते हैं, लेकिन अगर एक जिम्मेदार आदमी ऐसी बात कहे तो उस में वजन होता है। मैं समझता हूं कि उनकी बात में काफी वजन था भी। उन्होंने मिसाल दी थी कि बीवर्स (बुनकर) जैसे काम करने वाले आदमी यूरोप और फ्रांस से इंग्लैंड भाग कर आये थे। मैं समझता हूं कि पंडित जी ने जो अल्फाज कहे वह सबसे ज्यादा वजनदार इसलिये थे कि उन्होंने बतलाया कि पाकिस्तान की बुनियादी पालिसी जो है वही गलत है। उन के दिल में इत्मीनान नहीं है, डर है। और उनके जितने भी काम होते हैं वह अब डर की नीति पर ही चल रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान में जो कुछ हो रहा ह वह आप जानते हैं। पार्लियामेंट में भी वहां पर एक बात कही गई कि हर एक आदमी बुजदिली में आ कर काम करता है। पाकिस्तान सीटो में शामिल हुआ, बगदाद पैक्ट में शामिल हुआ, इस डर से कि उस को हिन्दुस्तान खा लेगा। आज जब पाकिस्तान इस्लामी रिपब्लिक (गणराज्य) हो गया तब भी वही बात है। हर चीज में उनके अन्दर डर पाया जाता है। उन्होंने कहा कि हम तो सेपरेट एलेक्टोरेट (पृथक् निर्वाचन) रक्खेंगे, हालांकि वहां पर हिन्दू माइनारिटी (अल्प संख्या) में हैं फिर भी उन को उन से डर है। आज उस मुल्क के अन्दर हर चीज की बुनियाद में डर होने की खास वजह यह है कि उस के पिता ने उस को घुट्टी में ही डर भर दिया था। जिस वक्त जिन्ना साहब ने यह पाकिस्तान बनाया उस समय उस की बुनियाद में डर ही था। मैं तो ऐसा महसूस करता हूं कि जितने भी उन के आमाल हैं उन सबकी जड़ में डर है। हमारे प्राइम-मिनिस्टर साहब ने तकरीर की, लेकिन मैं तो इस बात का मुन्तजर था कि वह कोई इस सिचुयेशन (परिस्थिती) का हल बतलाते कि आखिर लोग क्या करें। यह भी कहा गया था कि जो वजीर (मंत्री) हैं पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट के या ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के, उनका भी कोई इरादा वहां के हिन्दुओं को निकालने का नहीं है, पंडित जी ने भी कहा कि उन को विश्वास है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार का इरादा नहीं है कि हिन्दुओं को वहां से निकाला जाये। लेकिन आखिर इसका हल क्या है? आज सब से बड़ा सवाल यह है। मैं तो यह महसूस कर रहा हूं कि जिन्ना साहब की पालिसी का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि वहां से हिन्दुओं को निकाला जा रहा है। आप को यह भी पता है कि पख्तूनों के बारे में जो उन लोगों की पालिसी है उसकी भी एक ही वजह है और वह है उन का डर। लेकिन एक दिन आयेगा कि जैसे रूस के अन्दर क्रुश्चेव और मिकोयान पैदा हुए उसी तरह से पाकिस्तान में भी क्रुश्चेव और मिकोयान पैदा होंगे और कहेंगे कि जिन्ना जो था ही वाज एनिमी नम्बर वन आफ दि मुसलिम्स आफ इंडिया एण्ड पाकिस्तान (वह भारत और पाकिस्तान के मुस्लिमों के सब से बड़ा शत्रु था)। पाकिस्तान से ही यह आवाज निकलेगी। मेजोरिटी (बहुमत) की पब्लिक ओपीनियन (जनमत) यह होगी।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : पाकिस्तानी मुसलिम्स।

लाला अचित राम : पाकिस्तानी मुसलिम कहेंगे। खैर यह तो उनका मामला है। लेकिन हम क्या करें? मैं समझता हूं कि आज दुनिया के अन्दर लाख कोई जोर लगाये, सब से बड़ी चीज वर्ल्ड पब्लिक ओपीनियन (विश्व की राये) है। चाहे उस के खिलाफ ब्रह्मा ही क्यों न हो, कोई महात्मा क्यों न हो। दुनिया में पब्लिक ओपीनियन की परवाह किये बगैर कोई सरकार जिन्दा नहीं रह

[लाला अचित राम]

सकती । आज जो पाकिस्तान बना है, आखिर वह किस बुनियाद पर बनाया गया । वह पब्लिक ओपीनियन पर बना । हिन्दुस्तान के वास्ते रास्ता यह है कि वह पब्लिक ओपीनियन क्रिएट करें । डेढ़ घंटे हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने तकरीर की सिर्फ काश्मीर के बारे में वजाहत (व्याख्या) करने के लिये ताकि वह हिन्दुस्तान की पालिसी बता दें । पाकिस्तान आये दिन प्रोपैगैन्डा करता है कि काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान के साथ रह नहीं सकता । क्योंकि काश्मीर में मुसलमान ज्यादा हैं । लेकिन मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि इस एक्सोडस के मसले को हल करें तो उस के लिये रास्ता यही है कि आप सच्चाई का दुनिया में प्रचार करें ।

2 P. M.

क्या आप यह सुन सकते हैं कि रूस के आदमी रूस से निकल जायें ? क्या आप इस बात को समझ सकते हैं कि इंग्लैंड का जो सिटिजन (नागरिक) है वह वहां से निकल जाये ? क्या अमरीका का सिटिजन अमरीका से निकाला जा सकता है ? इस चीज का कभी खयाल भी नहीं किया जा सकता । यह गजब की बात है कि पाकिस्तान में इतनी भारी बेइंसाफी और इतना ज्यादा जुल्म हो रहा है । विदेशों से सैंकड़ों आदमी आते हैं वह हमारी तारीफ करते नहीं थकते । वह हमारे बड़े हमदर्द होते हैं । उनको एड्रेस पेश किये जाते हैं, उनको यहां से वहां ले जाया जाता है और वहां से और जगह ले जाया जाता है । दीवानेखास में उनको हम ले जाते हैं और लाल किले में हम उनको एड्रेस पेश करते हैं । गोआ के मुताल्लिक वे कहते हैं, काश्मीर के मुताल्लिक वह कहते हैं । लेकिन गजब की बात यह है इस एक्सोडस के बारे में कोई भी अपना मुंह नहीं खोलता । हर रोज एक नहीं, दो नहीं, सौ नहीं, दो हजार आदमी ईस्ट बंगाल से आ रहे हैं । रूस के डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब आये और वह लॉन में बातें कर रहे थे । कई तरह की बातें उनके साथ हो रही थीं लेकिन एक्सोडस के बारे में कोई बात नहीं हुई । मैं कहूंगा : Government of India is seriously guilty of not carrying on propaganda.

पिछले चन्द महीनों में आपके दोस्त मुल्कों के बड़े बड़े आदमी यहां आये । इंडोनेशिया के, बरमा के, युगोस्लाविया के प्राइम मिनिस्टर और प्रेजीडेंट यहां आये । उनके आने का देश के अन्दर बड़ी गरमजोशी से इस्तकबाल (स्वागत) किया गया । यह एक अनहर्ड आफ इवेंट (ऐसी घटना जिसके बारे में कभी न सुना गया हो) था । किसी ने भी इस मामले के बारे में एक लफ्ज भी नहीं कहा । मुझे तारीफ करनी पड़ती है खन्ना साहब की कि उन्होंने आवाज उठानी शुरू कर दी है । For the first time I was happy when he began to talk about it. मैं चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया इस मामले की सुध ले, वह यह देखे कि कितना पाप हो रहा है, कितना गुनाह हो रहा है ।

आज तो पाकिस्तान से हिन्दुओं को निकाला जा रहा है कल को दूसरे देशों से भी इन लोगों को निकाला जा सकता है । इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि कोई डेफिनिट स्टेप (निश्चित कार्यवाही) लिया जाये, अच्छा माहौल (वातावरण) पैदा किया जाये, तभी मसला हल हो सकता है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब जून में कामनवैल्थ कान्फ्रेंस (राष्ट्रमण्डल सम्मेलन) में शामल होने के लिये जा रहे हैं । वहां दूसरे मसलों के बारे में बात करते हैं लेकिन इन बदनसीब लोगों के बारे में कोई बात नहीं की जाती है । यह कहा जा सकता है कि वहां पर इस मसले के बारे में बात नहीं हो सकती । मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आप प्राइवेट लेटर (पत्र) लिख सकते हैं, पैम्फलेट भेज सकते हैं, लीफलेट्स भेज सकते हैं और इसी तरह का दूसरा प्रापेगंडा कर सकते हैं । आप न्यूजीलेंड के प्रधान मंत्री को कनाडा के प्रधान मंत्री को और दूसरे प्रधान मंत्रियों को इसके बारे में इस तरह से जानकारी करा सकते हैं । आप उनको बता सकते हैं कि यहां पर क्या हो रहा है । इससे शराफत में फर्क आने को कोई बात नहीं है । यह तो इन्साफ की बात है । इस वास्ते जो दूसरा कदम आपको उठाना चाहिये वह यह है जो मैंने अभी बतलाया है ।

तीसरी बात यह है कि यहां पर बुल्गानिन साहब आये, क्रुश्चेव साहब आये और उन्होंने काश्मीर के मुताल्लिक, गोआ के मुताल्लिक बयानात दिये । उनका खूब स्वागत किया गया और लोगों ने उनके एलान का तालियां बजा कर स्वागत किया । काश्मीर का सवाल मेरे खयाल में हल हो चुका है । यह जो लोग आ र हैं

और जितनी भारी तादाद में ये आ रहे हैं इनमें से किसी ने इस मसले के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा। कितना जुल्म हो रहा है इसके बारे में he had nothing to talk—this gentleman, the Deputy Minister—पार्लियामेंट में किसी मैम्बर के दिल में इन लोगों के लिए कोई खयाल नहीं आया है। कोई नहीं जानता कि इन पर क्या मुसीबत आ रही ह। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव यह है कि create public opinion all the world over and I am sure you will succeed.

आज भी हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर चार करोड़ के करीब मुसलमान रह रहे हैं। वे यहां के सिटिज़न हैं। आज पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की मेहरबानी से, सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की मेहरबानी से यह फैसला हो गया है कि यहां पर कोई इवैक्वी ला (निष्क्रमण सम्बन्धी विधि) नहीं होगा और न ही कोई ऐसा ला है। किसी मुसलमान की जायदाद कोई नहीं ले सकता। इस वास्ते मैं कहूंगा कि जरूरत इस बात की है कि ये मुसलमान भी अपने फर्ज को समझें। इस्लाम की बुनियाद क्या है। कुरान शरीफ मैंने पढ़ा है। कुरान शरीफ कहता है कि जो पड़ौसी हो उसकी आप परवा करो, अगर तुम्हारा पिता दुसरे मत का है तो उसको अपने सरपर उठा कर उस इबादत खाने में ले जाओ, इस तरह की आयतों पर आयतें पढ़ी जाती हैं। क्या आज पाकिस्तान कुरान शरीफ के मुताबिक चल रहा है ?

श्री नन्द लाल शर्मा : इस्लामी स्टेट है, पाकिस्तान।

लाला अचित राम : हां वह एक इस्लामी स्टेट है। मैं भारत के मुसलमानों को कहना चाहता हूं कि उठो और अपने फर्ज को निभाओ। जो इस्लाम कहता है उसके मुताबिक हिम्मत से अमल करो। अगर आप हिन्दुस्तान की खिदमत करना चाहते हैं तो इस की कुछ मदद करो। आप पाकिस्तान में जायें और उनको बतलायें

> "You should treat the Hindus in Pakistan as you would like the Muslims of India to be treated here in this secular State". This should be your slogan.

आपकी जायदादें यहां पर महफूज (सुरक्षित) हैं और इनको हड़पने वाला कोई नहीं हैं। जो पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर हैं उनकी जगहें भी महफूज हैं उनको इन जगहों से कोई हटा नहीं सकता है। अगर आज पंडित नेहरू कह दें कि आपको यहां से खड़ा होना है इलेक्शन के लिये तो कोई आपके खिलाफ कांग्रेस का आदमी खड़ा नहीं होगा। वहां जाकर आप प्रापेगंडा करें और उनको समझायें और वहां पर पब्लिक ओपिनियन इसके फेवर (पक्ष) में क्रियेट करें। आप उनको कहें कि क्या वे लोग यह चाहते हैं कि आप वहां आ जायें और भारत उनसे छुट जाये। मुझे पक्का यकीन है कि वे लोग यही कहेंगे कि नहीं हम यह नहीं चाहते। आप यहां पर महफूज इस लिये हैं कि गांधीजी ने हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों में कोई भेद नहीं किया, उन्होंने सब को यहां शैल्टर (आश्रय) दिया। मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि उन्होंने हिन्दू धर्म की भी रक्षा की है। उनकी कुरबानी बहुत बड़ी ह। उनकी मौत एक हिन्दू के हाथों ही हुई है। मैं कहता हूं कि अगर आप पाकिस्तान जाकर प्रापेगंडा करें तो वहां पर अगर कोई मुसलमान ही आपको मार दे तो कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं है। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तभी इस्लाम बच सकता है, तभी पाकिस्तान बच सकता है, तभी हिन्दुस्तान का भी भला हो सकता है। ऐसा करके ही आप इसलाम की अच्छी खिदमत (सेवा) कर सकते हैं। आपके यहां से जाने के बाद आपके जितने भी इंट्रेस्ट्स (हित) हैं वे यहां पर सेफ (सुरक्षित) रहेंगे।

मैं पंडित नेहरू से इत्तिफाक (सहमत) करता हूं जब वह कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान की जो गवर्नमेंट है वह नहीं चाहती कि हिन्दू वहां से जायें। पाकिस्तान के प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने यह कहा है कि हिन्दू वहां से न जायें। जो जुल्म वहां पर हो रहा है उसको मैं भली भांति जानता हूं। लेकिन कोई न कोई रास्ता निकलना अभी भी सम्भव है। मैं जानता हूं कि वहां पर रेप (बलात्कार) हो रहा है, एबडक्शन (अपहरण) हो रहे हैं, घरों के ताले तोड़े जा रहे हैं, औरतों को मन्दिर में नहीं जाने दिया जाता है। यह चीजें दुनिया में पहले कहीं भी नहीं हुई हैं। इन सब चीजों में सच्चाई है, इसको मैं मानता हूं। लेकिन इस मसले का हल निकालना कोई मुश्किल बात नहीं है। अभी अभी पाकिस्तान के विदेशी मामलों के वज़ीर ने एक स्टेटमेंट निकाला है जिस में उन्होंने कहा है कि जिन मामलों के बारे में समझौता नहीं हो सकता उनको छोड़ दिया जाये और जिन के बारे में समझौता हो सकता है उन पर समझौता कर लिया जाये। मैं इसको एक बहुत ही सेन्सेबल (बुद्धिमतापूरी) स्टेटमेंट समझता हूं। यह

[लाला अचित राम]

एक बहुत ही अकल की चीज है। आपको इसे वेलकम (स्वागत) करना चाहिये। हमें उन मामलों के बारे में समझौता कर लेना चाहिये जिन पर कि समझौता हो सकता है। We cannot decide about Kashmir. We cannot decide other things. Let us decide this thing. आज कलकत्ता के अन्दर हजारों मुसलमान आ कर नौकरी करते हैं। मैं नहीं चाहता कि उनको निकाल दिया जाये। लेकिन हमें उन लोगों को यह सब चीजें तो अवश्य बतलानी चाहियें। हमें उनको यह सब चीजें अवश्य समझानी चाहिये और उनके साथ नेगोशियेट (बात चीत) करना चाहियें। हम उनको कह सकते हैं कि हम कोओपरेट (सहयोग देने) करने को तैयार हैं। पहले नेहरू-लियाकत पैक्ट हुआ था और पहले पहल वह काफी सफल रहा। दो तीन साल तक उस पर अच्छी तरह से अमल किया गया। अब भी मैं यह समझता हूं कोई ऐसा ही पैक्ट हो जाये और जिसे पाकिस्तान भी मंजूर कर ले तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा।

यह तो बाहर की बात हुई। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि अब हम क्या करें। मुझे इस बात का अफसोस है कि आज ईस्ट बंगाल को फिर से बसाने का काम आल इंडिया बेसिस पर नहीं लिया जाता। बातें तो बहुत करते हैं लेकिन अमल नहीं किया जाता। मैं ने देखा कि वहां ४५ या ५० हजार अनअटेच्ड (जिनका कोई संबंधी नहीं) विमैन (स्त्रियां) हैं उनमें से ४५ हजार तो बंगाल में रहती हैं बाकी पांच हजार बाहर रहती हैं। अभी तक वहां से ३७ लाख हिन्दू आये हैं। उनमें से कोई २७ या ३० लाख तो वैस्ट बंगाल में बसते हैं। खन्ना सहाब ने उनको बाहर बसाने की बहुत कोशिश की, कई कानफरेंसेज की गयीं और उनमें बहुत सी बातें भी कही गयीं लेकिन इस काम के लिए स्टेट्स ने अभी तक १५ हजार एकड़ जमीन दी है जिसमें से १० हजार एकड़ बिहार में है और बाकी और जगह।

श्री गिडवानी : वह भी मिलेगी ?

लाला अचित राम : यह तो मदद करने का मखौल उड़ाना है। यह तो इंडियन नेशनलिज्म की मकारी है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि इस काम के लिये तो आपको एक बोर्ड बनाना चाहिए जिसमें आपका इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर (उद्योग मंत्री) हो, होम मिनिस्टर हो, और इस काम को वार बेसिस (युद्ध आधार) पर चलाया जाये। अगर पाकिस्तान ने लड़ाई शुरू कर दी होती तो भी मैं समझता हूं कि इससे ज्यादा बुरी हालत लोगों की न होती। आज तो बंगाल में लोगों को रहना मुशिकल हो गया है। पंजाब की बात और थी। वहां अगर हिन्दू आये तो मुसलमान चले भी गये और जगह छोड़ गये। लेकिन बंगाल में तो कतई दूसरी हालत है।

दुसरी बात इस सिलसिले में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं ने इस बारे सें सन्त विनोबा से बात की थी। उन्होंने कहा कि भूदान यज्ञ के सिलसिले सें जो जमीन बिहार में मिली है उस में से कुछ इस काम के लिये दी जा सकती है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से दरखास्त करूंगा कि वे सन्त विनोबा से मिलें। मैं उनको यकीन दिलाता हूं कि जो उनको जमीन अपने एफर्टस (प्रयत्न) सें मिली है उस १५,००० एकड़ जमीन से ज्यादा जमीन विनोबा जी से मिल सकती है।

चेटर्जी साहब ने कहा था कि आपकी स्कीमों का कोई रिजल्ट (परिणाम) नहीं निकलता। मैं किसी की खुशामद नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन इतना मैं कहूंगा कि खन्ना साहब ने इस काम में जान डाल दी है। हम अपनी कमजोरी को छिपाना नहीं चाहते कि हम हिन्दुओं का हिन्दुस्तान आना नहीं रोक सके। अपनी कमजोरी छिपाना पाप है। लेकिन इस वजह सें यह कहना ठीक नहीं कि हमने वहां से आने वालों के साथ कुछ नहीं किया। इस वास्ते मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर गलत बात की हम आलोचना करें तो अच्छी बात को तो हमें अच्छा कहना चाहिये।

एक बात मैं काश्मीर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। वहां तो वास्तव में बड़ी सीरियस सिचुएशन (गंभीर परिस्थिति) हुई, वैस्ट पाकिस्तान से जो हिन्दू आये थे उनको तो जो मुसलमान गये उनकी जगह में से हिस्सा दे दिया गया और उनको रुपया में चार आना, पांच आना जो भी मिल सकता था मिला। जो हिन्दू ईस्ट बंगाल से आ रहे हैं उनको भी इन आठ सालों में अपनी जायदाद को कुछ न कुछ बेचने का मौका

मिला है। लेकिन जो लोग काश्मीर से आये उनको तो कोई मौका नहीं मिला। उन पर तो हमला हुआ और कोई डेढ़ लाख आदमी इधर आ गये। इन आठ बरस तक आप सस्पेंस (अनिश्चितता) में रहे कि उनके क्लेम लें या न लें क्योंकि वे तो हमारी ही टैरीटरी (प्रदेश) के रहने वाले हैं। लेकिन अभी जो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री का स्टेटमेंट हुआ उससे तो यही मालम होता है कि अब पाकिस्तान में जनमतसंग्रह नहीं हो सकता। अब तो एक तरह से यह फैसला हो गया कि पाकिस्तान हैल्ड (अधिकृत) टैरीटरी में ये लोग नहीं जा सकते। ऐसी हालत में आप उनके क्लेम इनवाइट (मांगिये) कीजिये। ये डेढ़ लाख आदमी हैं। जो हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर का स्टेटमेंट हुआ है वह एक तरफ से सीलिंग (अन्तिम) स्टेटमेंट है। उसका लोगों पर यह असर हुआ है कि काश्मीर में अब प्लेबीसाइट (जनमतसंग्रह) नहीं हो सकता। इसलिये मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि आप उनके भी क्लेम उसी तरह से इनवाइट कीजिये जैसे कि आपने पाकिस्तान से आने वाले दूसरे लोगों के इनवाइट किये थे। उनकी सबसे ज्यादा कुर्बानी है। मैं इस मामले के डिटेल्स (ब्योरे) में नहीं जाना चाहता। मुझे यह देख कर दुःख होता है कि वे बेचारे वहां से भी मार खा कर आये और यहां भी उनके लिये कोई आखिरी फैसला नहीं किया गया है। मुझे यह जानकर खुशी हुई कि आप सोच रहे हैं कि उनको असिस्टेंस (सहायता) दी जाये। लेकिन अभी आपने उनका क्वांटम (अभ्यंश) मुकर्रर नहीं किया है। मैं कहूंगा कि आप कृपा करके उनके साथ वैसा ही सलूक करें जैसा कि वैस्ट पाकिस्तान से आने वाले दूसरे लोगों के साथ आपने किया। मैं जानता हूं कि आप बोल्ड स्टेप (साहसपूर्ण कार्यवाही) लेने के आदि हैं। अगर इस मामले में भी आप बोल्ड स्टेप ले लेंगे तो इन लोगों का बहुत भला हो जायेगा।

इसके अलावा चन्द बातें मुझे पंजाब के बारे में कहनी हैं।

पहली बात तो मुझ यह कहनी है कि आपने तो अपने यहां से इवेक्वी ला हटा दिया इस लिये जो हिन्दू लोग यहां आये हुए हैं उनके लिये तरह तरह के रेस्ट्रिकशन (प्रतिबन्ध) पैदा हो गये और उनको मकान नहीं मिल रहे हैं। इसलिये मैं आपको कहूंगा कि आप यह उसूल बना लीजिये कि जो भी आदमी वेस्ट पाकिस्तान से रिफ्यूजी होकर आये हैं, चाहे वे राजस्थान में हों, या बम्बई में हो या और किसी जगह हों, उनको मकान दिया जाये। अगर आपको तसल्ली हो जाये कि फलां आदमी उन ४७ लाख में से एक है जो कि पाकिस्तान से यहां आये हैं तो आपको उसे मदद देनी चाहिये।

दूसरी बात मुझे इंस्टालमेंट (किस्तों) के बारे में अर्ज करनी है। आपने चार इंस्टालमेंट का उसूल रखा है। मैं समझता हूं कि वह ठीक नहीं है। गवर्नमेंट दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना पर इतना रुपया खर्च कर रही है। क्या वह इन लोगों के साथ कुछ रियायत नहीं कर सकती। अगर इंस्टालमेंट्स का नम्बर बढ़ा दिया जाये तो इनको बहुत राहत मिल सकती है। आखिर ये लोग रुपया वापस तो देंगे ही। लेकर चले तो नहीं जायेंगे।

इसके अलावा मुझे उन रिफ्यूजीज के बारे में कुछ कहना है जो कि अपने रिश्तेदारों के पास रहते रहे हैं। अब तक उन्होंने अपनी डिमांड आपके सामने नहीं रखी। लेकिन अब आप उनकी मकान दें, रिलीफ दें, जो कुछ ठीक समझें दें।

इसी के साथ मैं टी० बी० पेशेंट्स की तरफ भी आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। मुझे यह जानकर दुःख हुआ कि ईस्ट बंगाल के रिफ्यूजीज में ३००० टी० बी० के पेशेंट्स (रोगी) हैं मगर सिर्फ ५०० बैड्स का ही इन्तिजाम किया गया है। इन बैड्स को बढ़ाया जाये। जब रिफ्यूजी पेशेंट्स इनके पास जाते हैं तो खन्ना साहब कहते है कि तुम हैल्थ मिनिस्टर (स्वास्थ्य मंत्री) के पास जाओ। उनके पास जाते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि रिहेबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर (पुनर्वास मंत्री) के पास जाओ। अब आप बतलाइये कि वे बेचारे कहां जायें।

अनअटेच्ड विमैन (निराश्रित स्त्रियों) की तरफ भी मैं आपकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं। उनकी ज्यादा तादाद में मदद की जानी चाहिये और उनके रहने का इन्तिजाम

[लाला अचित राम]

किया जाना चाहिये । इसी सिलसिले में एक अनअटेच्ड औरत मेरे पास आयी थी । वह कहती थी कि उसके रहने के लिये कोई जगह नहीं है । तो मेरा कहना है कि ऐसी औरतों के लिये और टी० बी० के पेशेंट्स (रोगियों) की तरफ आपको खास तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिये । मेरे पास एक आदमी आया था जो कि रिक्शा चलाता था । ऐसा करने से उसके लंग्स (फेफड़े) बैठ गये । वह अस्पताल में दाखिल होने गया तो उससे कहा गया कि जगह नहीं है । ऐसे आदमियों का जल्दी बन्दोबस्त किया जाना चाहिए ।

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जिन लोगों की उम्र साठ या ६५ साल है उनके क्लेम्स को प्रायरिटी (प्राथमिकता) दी जानी चाहिये । कहा जाता है कि यह लोग झूठे मेडिकल सर्टिफिकेट दाखिल करते हैं, अगर आप ऐसा समझते हैं तो मैं कहूंगा कि आप उनसे इंटरव्यू (मुलाकात) कीजिये और उनके साथ मुनासिब बरताव कीजिये ।

शायद आपने अपने नोट में कुछ लिख दिया होगा । उसकी वजह से बहुत से आदमी अनआथोराइज्ड (अनाधिकृत) कह कर हटाये जा रहे हैं । यों तो हम सभी अनआथोराइज्ड हैं । मगर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप अगर उनको मकान न दें तो कम से कम जगह तो दीजिये । वे अपना मकान खुद बना लेंगे ।

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We are both refugees.

Lala Achint Ram: Therefore, as a refugee, I will say from the housetops, I will say from any platform in the world, that everybody deserves a house, water and electricity. Why should you refuse this, however guilty he may be? I cannot tolerate it.

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने कहा है कि मकानों का किराया कैपीटलाइज़ कर दिया जाये यानी इकट्ठा करके लिया जाये । इसके लिये उनको फोर्स (मजबूर) नहीं करना चाहिये । यह पावर आप अपने हाथ में न लीजिये । मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि गवर्नमेंट ने खन्ना साहब को यह पोर्टफोलियो दिया । उन्होंने इस काम में जान डाल दी है ।

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): I may call it the eighth wonder of the world that in ten years we could not solve the refugee and rehabilitation problem in India. In order to solve it, in 1950 the Nehru-Liaqat Agreement was concluded, but if we analyse we find that on our part we have not infringed a word of the pact, but, as the hon. Law Minister said yesterday, and also the forty points put by the minority leaders in East Bengal before the Chief Minister of East Bengal signify that Pakistan has failed, utterly failed to implement the agreement they had made. The world should know that we have implemented the pledge we gave and Pakistan has not.

When in 1950 this agreement question was discussed in this House, our leader the Prime Minister said there was no other way but to have negotiation with Pakistan. The alternative was war. We did not want war, so we accepted negotiation. We negotiated and made an agreement for peace. The Prime Minister was then pleased to say:

> "Pakistan is a foreign Government. One deals with a foreign Government, roughly speaking, in two ways. One is the way of negotiation with such pressure as can be exercised through negotiation, whatever the pressure may be, political, economic, diplomatic, but fundamentally it is the way of negotiation. The alternative is war."

Then, he said:

> "There may be, of course, an intermediate stage, that is neither war nor peace, but breaking off relations."

Now, what is the position at present. Instead of the flow of refugees decreasing, they are coming to West Bengal in incessant numbers. They are entering the border of West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Manipur in incessant numbers, and they will continue to come. I would request the Government to take to the alternative which the hon. Prime Minister indicated to us in 1950. It is the Government's duty to take to whatever alternative is available except war.

We the unfortunate people of West Bengal have been burdened with 37 lakhs of people. What are we to do? Can we hope to live, or shall we die? Can you imagine the density of population in West Bengal ? Can you imagine how not

only the refugees who have come to West Bengal but the inhabitants of West Bengal also are living at the present moment? What is the cause? The cause is partition. Partition was accepted not by Bengal only, it was accepted by the whole of India. Then, why should not the burden of the partition of Bengal, the result of the partition of Bengal, be shared? My friends will say: "We are giving money". Money will not do. Money cannot do everything. Where is the space? They must have some breathing space. In order to have some breathing space, 4,000 people have been sent to Andamans. Up till now only 4,000 people have been sent to Andamans for rehabilitation. I had been there. I found them to be happy to some extent. They are contented there. Why should not avenues be found to settle these displaced persons in Andamans? Northern Andamans is being reclaimed by some Ray & Company. Let at least a lakh of people be rehabilitated in Andamans. Let every State come forward and share the burden that is dragging West Bengal to ruin. Can we not justly claim it? Where is the difficulty? I know 12 States have come forward to take charge of the rehabilitation of some displaced persons. How many can be rehabilitated? How can they be rehabilitated?

People accuse these East Bengal refugees that they go to a State and come back. I would request you to go into the matter very deeply. Where facilities have been given to live only, no more facilities but only to live, they are living contentedly. I have seen. I told you just now that in Andamans they are living peacefully. So, conditions should be created before taking them to different places. The hon. Rehabilitation Minister, in consultation with Members of Parliament and others, is trying to establish big industries, form towns there and take these refugees there and rehabilitate them. He has taken up so many schemes, eight or nine schemes. They are not proceeding well. Why ? Where is the difficulty ?

This question of rehabilitation of refugees has been taken up by the Government as a noraml thing. Is it a normal thing? It never can be a normal thing. People are coming. They have to be fed, they have to be lodged, but there is no place, nothing of the kind. About 1,000 persons are coming every day to our territory. Is that a normal thing? So, this abnormal thing must be dealt with abnormally. It should be taken up on a war basis. The hon. Minister should be given power to take decisions on the spot. If necessary, the Finance Minister should send a committee which will help him in taking decisions on the spot, so that we will not come here in the House and accuse the hon. Minister: "What are you doing with this scheme? What are you doing with that scheme?" My friends there accuse him that he has done nothing. But I come from West Bengal. I know what enormous benefit the refugees have received by the hon. Rehabilitation Minister being there most part of the year.

My hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava was grudging the Minister of Rehabilitation being in West Bengal, whilst the people here are suffering. May I respectfully put this before him that for full nine years, the Rehabilitation Minister remained in Delhi, and what was happening to the East Pakistan refugees for all those nine years? Even now, the Minister is not staying in West Bengal for the whole year. For more than six months in a year, he is in Delhi. So, am I not to implore him to be so gracious enough as to remain there for a major part of the year?

The problem of exodus is very immense. Everybody knows it, and everybody has talked about it. It has to be dealt with in the near future. At present, the situation is that there is an exodus of nearly a thousand persons per day. But the time is near when more than a thousand persons will be coming per day. If that is the position, then what is to be done? Are we to shake off our responsibilities? No, we cannot. So, let the Minister of Rehabilitation with all his vigour think of the other courses that he and his Government can adopt.

But we have to meet the present situation. Let us therefore strengthen the Ministry. If you cannot strengthen the Ministry, then how can you move on? By strengthening the Ministry, I mean that the constitutional and legal difficulties that stand in the way of the Minister to take immediate decisions to carry out the works should be removed. Am I not right in saying that? There are so many places where industries should have been established long ago. Again, in the twelve States where sites have been selected, was it not necessary that those sites should have been reclaimed long ago? And yet why have they not been reclaimed? It is because there is no money, and there is no financial sanction. For want of financial sanction,

[Shri S. C. Samanta]

everything is lagging behind. On the other hand, more and more people are coming and adding to our difficulties.

I would request my friends in this House to be good enough to come to West Bengal and see the conditions of the refugees there, of those who are to be rehabilitated or those who have been rehabilitated. Pakistan says that India is drawing refugees from Pakistan by giving them so many things. I invite anyone from East Pakistan also to come and see what benefits we have been able to give to these displaced persons, to these unfortunate persons who lost so much there, and who have come here and are eager to live here by accommodating themselves somehow with us. Whatever that may be, let Pakistan think about it. The other day, the Prime Minister was telling us that Pakistan had made a mistake in that they had let go the skilled and technical persons. Should I not request my Government to utilise those skilled and technical persons to exploit the resources of our independent country to the full and thereby derive lasting benefit?

Finally, I offer my heart-felt congratulations to the Ministers of Rehabilitation, both at the Centre and also in my State, because they are working so hard. When they go amongst the refugees, they take them as their own. During the last eight years, only occasionally could the refugees find the Rehabilitation Minister. But now the Minister here as well as the Minister in my State go there frequently, and give them some mental comfort, though physical comfort can be given to them to a greater extent. I heartily congratulate both of them.

شری ایس۔ سی۔ سامنتا (-میدنیپور) : میں وروڈھی پارٹی اور وہ ٹراکی وروڈھی پارٹی کا ممبر ہوتے ہوئے حکومت کے ساتھ کوئی بے انصافی نہیں کرنا چاہتا میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اچھے کام کی سراہنا کی جائے لیکن یہ دکھ کی بات ہے کہ بہت کوششوں کے بعد بھی بہت کھوجنے کے بعد بھی میں سچائی اور ایمانداری سے کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ آج تک مجھے اس حکومت کی زندگی میں کوئی ایسا کام نہیں ملا جس کی سراہنا اور تعریف کی جاسکے۔

جب حکومت کے کاموں کو دیکھا جاتا ہے تو اس کے کاموں کے ان نتیجوں کو دیکھا جاتا ہے جو دیش میں ابھرتے ہیں۔ ان نتیجوں کو دیکھتے ہوئے میری سمجھ میں یہ آتا ہے کہ شاید ہمارے ملک کی قسمت دوستوں کے ہمدرد ہاتھوں کی بجائے دشمن کے بیرحم ہاتھوں میں چلی گئی ہے۔ یہ بات حکومت کے کسی ایک وبھاگ کے لئے نہیں کہی جا سکتی لیکن اگر اس کی کوئی بدترین مثال ہو سکتی ہے تو وہ یہ (Rehabilitation) بحالیات کا محکمہ ہے۔اس بارے میں صرف نیشنل لیول (National level) پر ہی نہیں جانا چاہئے تھا بلکہ اس مسئلے کو انسانیت کے نکتہ نگاہ سے حل کرنا چاہئے تھا۔ اس معاملے میں کانگریس گورنمنٹ کی ذمہ داری اور بھی زیادہ تھی۔ اس لئے کہ جتنے بیچارے لوگ رفیوجی بنے ہیں جنھوں نے اپنے گھربار چھوڑے ہیں انھوں نے اپنی مرضی سے ہندوستان اور پاکستان کی تقسیم کو قبول نہیں کیا تھا ہمارے نیتاؤں نے ہمیں یہ یقین دلایا تھا کہ چاہے کچھ بھی ہو جائے لیکن ہندوستان کی تقسیم قبول نہیں کی جائے گی لیکن تقسیم قبول کی گئی اس لئے کہ جب ہم تقسیم قبول نہیں کر رہے تھے تو اس وقت ہم جیل خانوں میں تھے اور تقسیم جب قبول کی گئی تو حکومت کی گدیوں پر بیٹھ کر کی گئی اسکے نتیجے میں آج لاکھوں آدمی تباہ ہوئے یہ ہماری اخلاقی ذمہ داری تھی کہ ہم ایمانداری کے ساتھ رفیوجیوں کے مسئلے کو حل کرتے لیکن نہیں کیا یہ ہم نہیں کہتے ہیں بلکہ ٹریژری بنچز پر بیٹھنے والے ساتھی ممبروں نے بھی کہا ہے کہ آج دس سال گذرنے کے بعد بھی رفیوجیوں کا مسئلہ ویسا ہی الجھا ہوا مسئلہ ہے جیسے کہ شروع میں تھا اور اس نے ایسٹ بنگال میں بڑی خطرناک صورت اختیار کر لی ہے اس محکمے نے ہندو اور مسلمان دونوں کو تباہ کیا ہے۔

تو دوست کسی کا بھی ستمگر نہ ہوا تھا
اوروں پر ہے وہ ظلم جو مجھ پر نہ ہوا تھا

زندگی یہ لوگ بسر کر رہے ہیں بھوپال میں بنگال میں دہلی میں اور دوسری جگہوں پر کیا اس کی طرف بھی دھیان گیا ہے اگر ٹریننگ پائے ہوئے لوگوں کا یہ حال ہے تو دوسروں کا کیا ہوگا کئی لوگوں نے مجھ سے آکر کہا ہے کہ کوئی روزگار نہیں مل رہا ہے کیا کریں ان کو ان کی قسمت پر چھوڑ دینا ٹھیک نہیں ہے آپ کو چاہئے کہ جو لوگ ٹریننگ پائے ہوئے ہیں انکو روزگار دینے کا بندوبست آپ کریں اگر آپ نے ایسا نہ کیا تو انکو کوئی دوسرے طریقے اختیار کرنے پر مجبور ہونا پڑے گا اس لئے میری آپ سے پرارتھنا ہے کہ آپ اُنکی طرف دھیان دیں۔

اب جو ماڈل ٹاؤن شپس کی حالت ہے وہ بھی آپ سے چھپی ہوئی نہیں ہے کئی جگہوں پر آپ نے ٹاؤن شپس بسائے ہیں بھوپال میں فریدآباد میں نیلوکھڑی میں یہ سب کچھ ہو رہا ہے لیکن بیروزگاری ویسی ہی وہاں پر ہے جیسے کہ پہلے تھی ریفیوجیوں کی تکلیفوں میں کوئی فرق نہیں آیا میں چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ ان سے ہمدردی سے پیش آئیں میں آپ کو ایک بات بتلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ایک شخص جس نے بڑی مشکل سے میٹرک کیا وہ بھوپال میں ایک سال نوکری کے لئے بھٹکتا پھرتا رہا ہے لیکن اسے نوکری نہیں ملی آخر میں وہ میرے پاس آیا اور اس نے ساری بات مجھے بتلائی اس نے کہا کہ کیا کروں کچھ سمجھ میں نہیں آتا اس نے مجھے بتایا کہ اب میرے سامنے دو ہی راستے ہیں ایک تو یہ کہ خودکشی کر لوں دوسرا یہ کہ میں بھوپال چھوڑ کر چلا جاؤں بھوپال میں چھوڑ نہیں سکتا کیوں کہ میرے پاس روپئے نہیں اور خودکشی کا راستہ ہی باقی رہ جاتا ہے اس نے مجھے یہ بھی بتایا کہ میں نے سات درخواستیں دی ہیں لیکن کوئی پوچھتا نہیں میں نے اس سے کہا کہ ایک چارٹ بنا کر لے آو اس نے ایک چارٹ بنایا جس میں ساری تفصیلیں دی گئیں میں نے اس چارٹ

تم نہ ہندوؤں کے دوست ہو نہ مسلمانوں کے۔ حکومت کے سامنے تو کچھ خاص طرح کے ہیں۔ اس نے انہی طریقوں سے کام لینے کا فیصلہ کر لیا ہے وہ کبھی اس بات کے لئے تیار نہیں ہیں کہ کسی بھی مسئلے کو انسانیت کے نکتہ نظر سے یا ڈیمو کریٹک طریقے سے جس کے کہ وہ اپنے آپ کو چمپین کہتے ہیں حل کریں میں آپ کو ایک ایسی مثال بتانا ہوں جس کے مقابلے کی بات آپ کو کہیں نہیں ملے گی ہمارے پرائیم منسٹر صاحب کی کوٹھی کے باہر کچھ ریفیوجی بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں وہ لوگ کئی دن سے وہاں پڑے ہوئے ہیں میں پوچھتا ہوں صداقت اور ایمان کا واسطہ دیکر پوچھتا ہوں کہ کوئی بھی انسان جس کے دل میں ذرا بھی انسانی عظمت ہے وہ اپنے دل پر ہاتھ رکھ کر کہے کہ اگر اس کے مکان کے باہر ایک آدمی مصیبت زدہ پڑا ہوا چلا رہا ہو تو کیا وہ کسی طرح بھی اپنے گھر میں اطمینان سے بیٹھ سکتا ہے چاہے اس کی ذمہ واری ہو یا نہیں میں کہتا ہوں کہ ریفیوجیوں کے مسئلے کو جس طرح سے لینا چاہئے تھا اس طرح سے گورنمینٹ نے نہیں لیا جتنا روپیہ خرچ کیا گیا میں آپ سے کہتا ہوں کیا وہ روپیہ تقریباً سب برباد ہو گیا وہ ریفیوجیوں پر صرف نہیں ہوا اس سے ریفیوجی تو نہیں آباد ہو سکے ہاں خرچ کرنے والوں کے بہت سے پریوار ضرور اس روپے سے آباد ہو گئے ہیں۔

آج بھی بہت سی سکیمیں آپ کے سامنے ہیں ان سکیموں پر آپ کروڑوں روپیہ خرچ کرنے کا وچار رکھتے ہیں آپ بہت زیادہ روپیہ ریفیوجیوں کو ٹریننگ دینے پر خرچ کر رہے ہیں لیکن آج ٹریننگ پائے ہوئے لوگوں کا کیا حال ہے کیا اس طرف بھی آپ کا دھیان گیا ہے آج ان کو نوکری یا روزگار نہیں مل رہا ہے وہ لوگ بھٹکتے پھرتے ہیں کوئی انکو پوچھنے والا نہیں ہے کس طرح کی

آپ کی فارن پالیسی ٹھیک ہے جب یہ پالیسی یہاں پر ٹسکس ہوتی ہے تو یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ جس پالیسی پر چلا جا رہا ہے وہ ہی سہی ہے جب ایسی ہی بات ہے تو کیا وجہ ہے کہ آپ اپنی پڑوسی ملک کے ساتھ کوئی سیٹلمینٹ نہیں کر پا رہے ہیں یہ اسی کا نتیجہ ہے کہ مائیگریشن کی رفتار تیز ہو رہی ہے اور آپ اتنا روپیہ خرچ کرنے کے باوجود بھی رفیوجی پرابلم کو سالو (Solve) نہیں کر پا رہے ہیں اور مسئلہ روز بروز مشکل ہوتا جا رہا ہے یہ پرابلم تبھی حل ہو سکتی ہے جب اسے نیشنل لیول کے ساتھ ساتھ انسانی حیثیت سے ہاتھ میں لیا جائیگا آپ جس طرح سے ان معاملات کو سلجھاتے ہیں جس طرح کا برتاو آپ ان لوگوں کے ساتھ کرتے ہیں اس سے تو ایسا معلوم پڑتا ہے کہ آپ میں کوئی اخلاقی اور انسانی جذبہ ہی باقی نہیں رہ گیا آپ رفیوجیوں کی ہمدردی حاصل کرنے کی کوشش نہیں کرتے ہیں ابھی مکانوں کے بارے میں آپ نے کہا پالیسی اپنائی ہے راجیندر نگر میں ان مکانوں کے بارے میں کتنا ہی شور مچا ہے آج گورنمنٹ رفیوجیوں کے ساتھ بزنس کر رہی ہے اور یہ بزنس بھی اسی قسم کا ہے جس طرح کا کسی زمانے میں ہمارے قبائیلی بھائی یہاں آکر کیا کرتے تھے اس طرح سے یہ معاملے سلجھائے نہیں جا سکتے ہیں اس سے تو رفیوجیوں کے دلوں میں آپ اپنے لئے کوئی ہمدردی پیدا نہیں کر سکتے ہیں آپ کو اسے انسانی پہلو سے دیکھنا ہوگا اور تب حل کرنے کی کوشش کرنی ہوگی آپ کو ان کا کوآپریشن حاصل کرنا ہوگا آپ پاکستان کو گالیاں دیکر جو کچھ وہاں ہو رہا ہے اور اُنکی برائیوں کو گنتے رہ کر اس پرابلم کو حل نہیں کر سکتے آپ کو اپنی غلطیاں بھی درست کرنی ہونگی آپ کو کوئی تجویز اس کو حل

[شری ایس - کے - رزمی]

کو چیف کمشنر کے پاس بھیج دیا چیف کمشنر صاحب نے اسے نوکری تو دے دی لیکن ساتھ ہی یہ بھی کہہ دیا چونکہ تم سوشلسٹوں کے پاس گئے ہو اس لئے بہت خراب آدمی ہو اس نے جواب دیا کہ میں پہلے کانگریسیوں کے پاس گیا لیکن کسی نے میری مدد نہیں کی ہار کر میں سوشلسٹوں کے پاس گیا تو مجھ پر یہ الزام لگایا گیا ہے اس طرح سے آپ ریفیوجیوں کو ریہابیلیٹیٹ (Rehabilitate) نہیں کر سکتے۔ فنانس منسٹر صاحب نے ایک سکیم تیار کی ہے کہ دس سال کے اندر اندر سب لوگوں کو روزگار دے دیا جائے گا لیکن ان دس سالوں کے اندر کیا ہوگا یہ کوئی نہیں جانتا کیا یہ لوگ جو بے روزگار ہیں زندہ بھی رہ سکیں گے ان ریفیوجیوں کا ایک ایک دن بڑی مشکل سے گذر رہا ہے میں تو یہ کہتا ہوں کہ آپ کے افسر چند ایک کو چھوڑ کر ایمانداری سے کام نہیں کر رہے ہیں جس جذبے کے ساتھ انہیں کام کرنا چاہئے اس جذبے کے ساتھ وہ لوگ کام نہیں کر رہے ہیں یہ طریقہ اور یہ بے روزگاری ان لوگوں کو تباہ کر دینگی یہی بلنگال میں اور یہی دوسری جگہوں پر ہو رہا ہے۔

میں مانتا ہوں کہ آج جو لوگ پاکستان سے آرہے ہیں یہ پاکستان کے لئے ٹھیک نہیں ہے اُس سے نہ پاکستان کا اور نہ ہندوستان کا بھلا ہونے والا ہے یہ بہت خراب چیز ہے لیکن اس کے ساتھ ہی ساتھ یہ بھی یاد رکھنے کی بات ہے کہ اس کے بہت سے کارن ہیں جن کا اگر آپ پتہ لگانے کی کوشش کریں گے تو آپ کو معلوم ہوگا کہ اس مائیگریشن کی صرف یہی وجہ نہیں ہے کہ پاکستان بدمعاشی کر رہا ہے اس کی بہت سی وجوہات ہیں آپ بھی کہیں نہ کہیں غلطی پر ہیں آپ کی فارن پالیسی کی بہت تعریف کی جاتی ہے اور آپ سمجھتے ہیں کہ

تقریریں کرتے ھیں ان سے بھی میں اپیل کروں گا کہ وہ اس مسئلے پر ھمدردی کے ساتھ سوچیں - ھمدردی کا جزبہ اپنے اندر پیدا کریں اور ایمانداری سے کام لیں -

اب میں بنگال کے ان بدنصیب تسہلیسڈ مسلمانوں کے بارے میں تھوڑا سا کہنا چاھتا ھوں یہ کہا گیا ھے کہ انکی آبادی وھاں پر سات لاکھ اور دس لاکھ کے بیچ میں ھے میں سمجھتا ھوں کہ انکی دس لاکھ کی آبادی ھوگی- یہ لوگ ھمیشہ بنگال میں ھی رھے اور کبھی پاکستان نہیں گئے ان کو ان کی جائداد سے محروم کر دیا گیا ھے اور آج بھی ان کو ان کی جائدادیں واپس نہیں کی گئیں آج یہ لوگ بھٹکتے پھر رھے ھیں یہ وہ لوگ ھیں جن کو بنگال کے فسادات نے اپنے گھروں سے در بدر کر دیا ان کو پوچھنے والا کوئی نہیں ھے ان کو مکان اور جائداد وغیرہ دینے کی بات (seriously consider) نہیں کی جا رھی ھے میں چاھتا ھوں کہ ھماری کوشش یہ ھونی چاھئے کہ انکو جلدی سے جلدی بسایا جائے ان کو یہ کہا گیا تھا کہ وہ اپنے کاموں کی عرضیاں اتھارٹی کے سامنے پیش کریں جب تک ان کا تصفیہ نہیں ھو جاتا تب تک کوئی ایکشن نہیں لیا جا سکتا اس کے ساتھ ھی ساتھ یہ قانون بھی پاس کر دیا گیا اور انہیں یہ کہ بھی دیا گیا کہ تصفیہ ھو جانے کے بعد تب تک انکو قبضہ نہیں مل سکے گا جب تک دوسروں کے لئے جو انکی جائدادوں اور مکانوں پر قابض ھیں کوئی آلٹرنیٹ ایکموڈیشن نہیں مل جاتی اس کے ساتھ کوئی آلٹرنیٹ ایکموڈیشن ڈھونڈنے کی کوشش نہیں کی جا رھی ھے یہ وہ لوگ ھیں جن کی پاکستان کے ساتھ کوئی ھمدردی نہیں ھے پاکستان کے لئے کوئی محبت نہیں ھے-

<u>ایک آنریبل میمبر</u> : پاکستان جا کر یہ لوگ واپس آئے ھونگے-

کرنے کی ڈھونڈنی ھوگی پاکستان کو ھی گالیاں دیتے جانا درست نہیں ھے ھمیں چاھئے کہ ھم یہ بھی دیکھیں کہ ھم کہاں پر غلطی پر ھیں ھمارے سامنے جو لوگ اب بھی پاکستان سے آرھے ھیں انکے یہاں آنے پر روک لگانے اور پاکستان سے نپٹارہ کرنے کے دو ھی راستے ھیں آپ جانتے ھیں کہ یہ سوال پیس فل طریقوں سے حل ھونا چاھئے ایک تو یہ ایپروچ ھے اور دوسری ایپروچ جو ھو سکتی ھے وہ ھے پاکستان کے خلاف ھتھیاروں کا استعمال- جہاں تک میں سمجھتا ھوں آپ پاکستان کے خلاف لڑنا نہیں چاھتے ھیں اور ھتھیار اٹھانے کے آپ خلاف ھیں- ظاھر ھے کہ ایک ھی راستہ رہ جاتا ھے اور وہ ھے پیس فل ایپروچ کا - اب سوال یہ پیدا ھوتا ھے کہ جو پیس فل ایپروچ ھے وہ کونسی ھے اور کیسے کامیاب ھو - اس کے راستے آپ کو کھوجنے ھونگے - یہ چیز ھے جو آپ کو طے کرنی ھے - یقینی طور پر آپ کی فارن پالیسی کہیں نہ کہیں غلط ھے اس میں کہیں نہ کہیں کمی ھے جسے آپ کو ڈھونڈنا ھوگا - خالی اتنا کہہ دینے سے ھی کہ پالیسی بہت اچھی ھے وہ اچھی نہیں بن جاتی - دیکھنے کی چیز یہ ھے کہ وہ پالیسی جس پر کہ ھم چل رھے ھیں کامیاب ثابت ھو رھی ھے یا نہیں - میری رائے میں آپ کی فارن پالیسی کا ھی نتیجہ ھے کہ نہ صرف بنگال ھی بلکہ کشمیر میں چالیس لاکھ انسانوں کا ریفیوجی کیمپ کھلا ھوا ھے جس پر آپ اربوں روپیہ خرچ کر رھے ھیں - میں سمجھتا ھوں کہ آپ کو اس مسئلہ پر کانگریسی ھونے کے ناطے ھی غور کرنا نہیں ھوگا بلکہ پورے دیش نے اور انسانیت کے ناطے دیکھنا ھوگا - اور اس کے لئے دیش کے اندر اور باھر خوشگوار فضا پیدا کرنی ھوگی جو لوگ یہاں لمبی لمبی

شری ایس - کے - رزمی: جی نہیں یہ لوگ پاکستان گئے ہی نہیں-یہ لوگ تو بنگال میں ہی ہمیشہ سے رہتے آ رہے ہیں ان کی حالت بہت دردناک ہے برسوں بیت گئے لیکن ان کی جائدادیں ابھی تک واپس نہیں دی گئیں ہیں حالت راجستھان کے میووں کی ہے جن کی عرضیوں کا فیصلہ ہو چکا ہے ان کو سرٹیفیکیٹ نہیں دئے جا رہے ہیں انکا کتنا ہی روپیہ شاید لاکھوں کروڑوں روپیہ اس تصفیہ کرانے میں خرچ ہو چکا ہے اور اب انکو سرٹیفیکیٹ لینے میں خرچ کرنا پڑ رہا ہے آپ اپنے اسٹاف کے آدمیوں کو تو بڑھاتے جا رہے ہیں یہاں تک کہ صرف چپراسی سات ہے انیس ہزار سے زیادہ ہو گئے ہیں جیسا کہ پرائم منسٹر نے کہا ہے لیکن کام پہلے کے مقابلے میں اتنے تیزی سے نہیں ہو رہا ہے ابھی ایک بھائی نے مسلمانوں کے بارے میں کہا ہے میں کہتا ہوں کہ پہلے آپ فیصلہ کیجئے اور یہ طے کیجئے کہ آپ کو پاکستان کے ساتھ کیا طریقہ اختیار کرنا ہے آپ جو قدم اٹھائیں گے اس میں ہندوستان کے مسلمان آپ کے ساتھ رہیں گے مسلمان کسی سے پیچھے نہیں رہنے والے ہیں مسلمان ہر طرح سے تیار ہیں پہلے آپ اندرونی طور پر طے کر لیجئے کہ آپ کو کیا قدم اٹھانا ہے پاکستان کی کیا پالیسی ہے اس کا ہم پر کوئی اثر نہیں ہے پہلے آپ طے کیجئے کہ آپ کو کیا کرنا ہے جس کام کے کرنے کی آپ کی تیاری ہوگی اس میں مسلمان برابر آپ کا ساتھ دینگے لیکن آپ کو جو یہاں کے حالات شائع کرتے ہیں ان سے معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ ہندوستان جنت ہو رہا ہے -

ہمارے کچھ بھائی پنجاب گئے تھے وہ لوٹ کر آئے انہوں نے کہا.....

[*English translation of the above speech*]

Shri S. K. Razmi (Schore): Being a member of the Opposition Party, I do not want to be unjust to Government. Rather I would like to appreciate its good work, but I am sorry to say that in spite of trying my best, I have not been able to find anything done during the life of this Government which may be called praise-worthy.

The activities of the Government are judged by the results which appear in the country. Seeing the results, I begin to feel that the reins of our country instead of being in the hands of sympathetic friends have passed into the cruel hands of enemies. This cannot be said about any particular Department of the Government, but its worst example is the Ministry of Rehabilitation. The problem of rehabilitation should have been solved not only at the national level but from the point of view of humanity. In this matter the responsibility of the Congress Government was all the greater because the refugees, who left their hearths and homes, did not accept the partition of India of their own accord. Our leaders had assured us that come what may, the partition of India would not be agreed to, but it was agreed to, because of that time we were in jails and it was accepted while occupying the *gaddis* of office. As a result, lakhs of people were ruined. It was our moral responsibility to solve the refugee problem honestly and sincerely, but we did not do it. It is not only we, but the Members sitting on the Treasury Benches also say that the refugee problem is as complicated to-day as it was in the beginning some 10 years ago and it has assumed very alarming proportions in East Bengal. This Department has ruined both Hindus and Muslims alike. You are neither friends of Hindus nor of Muslims. Government have their own way of doing things and they are determined to follow that way. They are not at all prepared to solve any problem from the humanitarian point of view or democratically, of which they call themselves to be the champions. I shall give you an example of which it will be hard to find a parallel. For the last so many days some refugees have been sitting outside the bungalow of our Prime Minister. In the name of truth and honesty, I ask whether any person, may he be responsible for that or otherwise, outside whose house a miserable person be lying and crying, can sit in peace inside? I say that the Government have not tackled the refugee problem as it should have been tackled. All the money spent by the Government has been wasted. It has not been spent on the refugees. The refugees have not been rehabilitated, but, of course, the families of the persons handling that money have reaped the advantage.

To-day there are many schemes before you and you propose to spend crores of rupees on them. You are spending a lot money on giving training to refugees, but what is the plight of the trained people? Have you ever paid attention to this matter? They can get no employment or livelihood. They are wandering from pillar to post. Have you ever seen how these people are living in Bhopal, Bengal, Delhi and other places? If the plight of the trained people is like this, you can well imagine the plight of others. Many people have come to me with the complaint that they cannot get any employment. It is not proper to leave them to their fate. It is your duty to provide employment to trained people. If you do not, they will be forced to adopt other methods.

The condition of the model townships is not unknown to you. You have established townships at many places, *e.g.* at Bhopal, Faridabad, Nilokheri. But unemployment is as rampant there as before, and the hardships of the refugees continue unabated. I want you to treat them with sympathy. A person who passed Matric with great difficulty kept hunting for a job in Bhopal for one year, but in vain. Ultimately he came to me and relating his tale of woe told me that there were only two ways open to him now—the first, to commit suicide and the second, to leave Bhopal. He said that he could not leave Bhopal as he had no money. Therefore, only the alternative of suicide remained for him. He told me that he had applied for a job at sixty places, but nobody had called him. I asked him to draw up a chart with all the details. I sent that chart to the Chief Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner gave him a job, but at the same time told him that as he had approached the socialists, so he was a very undesirable person. He told him in reply that he had approached the Congressites first, but as none of them helped him, he had to go to the socialists. You cannot rehabilitate the refugees in this manner. The Finance Minister has prepared a scheme for providing employment to all persons within 10 years. But nobody knows as to what will happen during these 10 years. Will these unemployed people, these refugees, who are passing their days with great difficulty, be alive after 10 years ? I can say that barring a few officers, all the rest are not working honestly and with the required zeal. This policy and this unemployment will ruin them. This is happening in Bengal and other places.

I agree that the exodus of people from Pakistan is neither good for Pakistan nor for India. This is extremely undesirable. But at the same time, it should be remembered that there are many reasons for it. Pakistan is making mischief is not the only reason. There are many reasons for it. You have also made some mistake or the other. Your foreign policy is praised very much and you think that your foreign policy is right. When this policy is discussed here, it is said that the policy which is being followed is the only policy which is correct. If it is so, how is it that you have not been able to arrive at a settlement with your neighbouring country? The pace of migration has been quickened due to this very thing and you have not been able to solve the refugee problem in spite of spending so much money. The problem is becoming more and more complicated day by day. The problem can be solved only if it is tackled not only on a national level but also from a humanitarian point of view. The way you deal with these matters and the treatment you mete out to these people show that you are devoid of all moral and humanitarian feelings. You do not try to win the sympathy of the refugees. What is this policy which you have adopted recently in regard to houses? A great hue and cry has been raised in Rajinder Nagar regarding these houses. The Government are today carrying on business with the refugees and this is the same kind of business as our brethren, the tribals, used to carry on here sometime ago. These problems cannot be solved in this way. In this way you cannot win the sympathy of the refugees. You must look at this problem from the humanitarian point of view and then alone you should try to solve it. You will have to win their co- operation. You cannot solve this problem by hurling abuses at Pakistan or by harping on what is happening there or by recounting its misdeeds. You will also have to rectify your own mistakes. You will have to find out a way out of this problem. It is not right to go on hurling abuses at Pakistan. We should also try to find out what mistakes we have committed. There are only two ways to stop the exodus from Pakistan and to deal with Pakistan. You want to solve this problem by peaceful means. This is one approach. The other possible approach is to take up arms against Pakistan. So far as I think, you do not want to wage a war against Pakistan and you are against resorting to arms. It is evident that there is only one alternative left and that is of peaceful approach.

[Shri S. K. Patil]

Now the question arises as to what this peaceful approach is and how it can succeed. You will have to find ways and means for it. This is a matter which you have to decide. Certainly, something or the other is wrong with your foreign policy. There is some flaw in it which you have to detect. The mere statement that the policy is good does not show that the policy is really good. What we have to see is whether the policy which we are following is proving successful or not. I am of the opinion that it is the result of your foreign policy that not only in Bengal but also in Kashmir, there are forty lakhs of refugees living in refugee camps. You are spending hundreds of crores of rupees on them. I think you have to consider this problem not only as Congressmen but also in the interests of the whole country and from a humanitarian point of view. For solving this problem, you will have to create a favourable atmosphere both inside and outside the country. I shall also appeal to those who make lengthy speeches here that they should consider this problem sympathetically, create feelings of sympathy in their hearts and act honestly.

Now I want to say something about the unfortunate displaced Muslims of Bengal. It is said that there are seven to ten lakhs of Muslims there. I think their number is 10 lakhs. These people have always lived in Bengal and never migrated to Pakistan. They have been deprived of their properties and up to this day, their properties have not been restored to them. Today, these people are being driven from pillar to post. These are the people who have been rendered homeless due to the Bengal riots. There is none to look after them. The question of restoration of their houses and properities to them is not being seriously considered. I want that we should try to rehabilitate them as soon as possible. They were told that they should submit their applications for their claims to the authorities concerned and that no action could be taken unless their claims were settled. At the same time, a law was passed and they were told that even if their claims were settled, they would not get possession of their houses until alternate accommodation was provided to those who had occupied their houses. But no effort is being made to find out alternate accommodation. These are the people who have neither sympathy nor love for Pakistan.

An Hon. Member: These people must have migrated to Pakistan and come back.

Shri S. K. Razmi: No Sir. These people did not go to Pakistan at all. They have always lived in Bengal. Their condition is very miserable. Many years have passed but their properties have not so far been restored to them. Similar is the case with Meos of Rajasthan. Decision on their applications has been taken but certificates are not being given to them. They have spent much money, perhaps lakhs and crores of rupees, in securing a decision regarding their applications and now they have to spend money to get certificates. You go on increasing your staff so much so that the number of peons has risen to 19,000 as the Prime Minister has said, but the pace of work has not increased proportionately. Just now, an hon. member referred to Muslims I say, you first decide as to what attitude have to adopt towards Pakistan. The Muslims of India will support whatever step you take. The Muslims will not lag behind any body else; they are prepared for every step you want to take. What policy is adopted by Pakistan is none of our concern. First decide as to what you have to do. The Muslims will support whatever action you want to take. It appears from the reports you publish about this country, that India is becoming a paradise.

Some of our brethren went to Punjab. When they came back, they said.....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should now conclude.

श्री अजित सिंह (कपूरथला, भटिंडा, रक्षित, अनुसूचित जातियां) : सबसे पहले मैं गवर्नमेंट को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने बहुत काम किया है हम उजड़े हुए लोगों को बसाने के लिये। गवर्नमेंट ने जो पालिसी लोगों को बसाने के लिये बनायी है उसका भी मैं शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं। लेकिन साथ ही मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख होता है कि जो पालिसी हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने हम रिफ्यूजीज के बैटरमेंट (भलाई) के लिये बनायी उसको इम्प्लीमेंट (क्रियान्वित) करने में एग्जीक्यूटिव आथारिटी (कार्य पालिका अधिकार) ने पूरा गौर नहीं किया और उसको रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंकने की कोशिश की। सबसे पहले मैं अपने वर्दी (योग्य) प्राइम मिनिस्टर को कोट करूंगा जिन्होंने अगस्त सन् १९४८ में कहा था :—

"Besides the humanitarian reasons it was necessary for the wel-

fare of India that the refugees were settled in life quickly."

मुझे इस बात से बहुत खुशी हुई है कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब रिफ्यूजीज को बसाने के लिये बहुत उत्साह रखते हैं और हमेशा चाहते हैं कि हमें अच्छी तरह से बसाया जाये। लेकिन जो पालिसी आज चल रही है मैं कुछ उसकी तस्वीर आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। हमने पिछले साल यह पास किया था कि जिस प्रापर्टी (सम्पत्ति) की कीमत दस हजार या उससे कम होगी उसको नीलाम नहीं किया जायेगा। बल्कि उस प्रापर्टी को उसमें रहने वाले के वैरीफाइड क्लेम (प्रमाणित दावे) के अगैन्स्ट (विरुद्ध) उसको दे दिया जायेगा। श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन ने भी सन् ५४ में कहा था :

"The present occupants of government built houses shall not be removed provided they want to live in them and are prepared to buy them. Displaced persons occupying these houses but having no claims would be enabled to own the houses on payment of proper price in easy instalments."

तो मैं आपको यही बतलाना चाहता हूं कि इस इंस्टालमेंट (किस्त) के बारे में श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना जी की हुकूमत ने क्या किया है। उन्होंने यह तै किया है कि मकान की जो कीमत हो उसका एक तिहाई या एक चौथाई एक किस्त में ले लिया जाये और जो बाकी साढ़े सात हजार या आठ हजार हो उसको तीन साल में ईक्वल इंस्टालमेंट्स में वसूल कर लिया जाये। यह ठीक है कि उन रूल्स (नियमों) को हमने ही बैठ कर बनाया है मगर मैं आपसे अम्बली दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि उनको अमेंड (संशोधित) किया जाये। आपने राजस्थान के लोगों को १५ साल में रुपया अदा करने की छूट दे दी है इसी तरह से मैं चाहता हूं कि यहां भी आप लोगों को २० साल में रुपया अदा करने की छूट दे दें। मैं ऐसा इसलिये यह कह रहा हूं कि जो किस्त आपने मुकर्रर की है वह लोग दे नहीं सकते। यह किस्त करीब २०० रुपये के होगी, अगर ठीक से वर्क आउट (अगणन) किया जाये तो यह १७५ रुपये महीने होगी। अब जो आदमी मुश्किल से महीने में १५० रुपया पैदा करता है वह इतना रुपया हर महीने कैसे अदा कर सकता है।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : क्या मैं आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछ सकता हूं कि क्या इन किस्तों के असूल का हाउसेज पर भी लागू किये जाने का कोई प्रास्पेक्ट (सम्भावना) है ?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Sir, do you want me to make a statement just now? I can intervene in the debate just now for a short time. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava wanted a certain amount of explanation.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister may answer it in the end or if he wants he may do it just now too.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: But, if you like, I can give an answer just now.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Just as it is convenient to him.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut Distt. —South): Let the hon. Member finish his speech.

श्री अजित सिंह : मुझे आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर साहब के चेहरे से मालूम होता है कि वह मेरी तजवीज को मंजूर कर लेंगे और इससे मुझे खुशी है।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मुझे नहीं मालूम था कि आनरेबुल मेम्बर ज्योतिषी भी हैं।

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Minister is inclined to answer this particular query, he may do so and the hon. Member may continue his speech later.

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : हमने जो अपने शरणार्थी भाइयों को राजस्थान में और बाहर बसने के लिये जमीनें दी हैं उनके बारे में हमने यह फैसला किया है कि उनको जो इन जमीनों की कीमत देनी है उसको वह १५ साल में दे सकते हैं। इन भाइयों की तादाद ५८,००० फैमिलीज (परिवार) है। पहले जो हमने इनके लिये मुद्दत मुकर्रर की थी वह तकरीबन चार या पांच साल थी। करीब दो महीने हुए कि हमारे एडवाइजरी बोर्ड के कुछ रुक्नों (सदस्यों) ने और कुछ दूसरे भाइयों ने यह मामला हमारे सामने रखा। राजस्थान में जो हमारे शरणार्थी भाई बसे हैं उनमें हरीजनों की बड़ी तादाद है। उनके २५ या २६ हजार कुनबे वहां बसे हैं। उनको जब यह दस दस एकड़ जमीनें मिली थीं तो उन भाइयों का यह ख्याल था कि यह उनके बसने के लिये मिली थीं और उनके दिमाग में शायद यह बात थी कि इन जमीनों की कीमत उनको नहीं देनी पड़ेगी। सन् १९५० में जब कि क्लेम मांगे गये तो इन लोगों से भी क्लेम मांगे गये मगर उनको तस्दीक नहीं किया गया।

[श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना]

ऐसा इसलिये किया गया कि यह समझा गया था कि चूंकि इनको जमीनें मिल चुकी हैं इसलिये इनके क्लेम्स की ज़रूरत नहीं है। अब हमने यह फैसला किया है कि जो उनके क्लेम आये थे, और जिनको हमने तस्दीक नहीं किया था उनको वैरीफाई (सत्यापित) करेंगे और उसके एवज़ में जो कुछ भी उनको कम्पेन्सेशन स्केल के मातहत मिलता है हम उनको मुजरा देंगे, और जो जमीन उनके पास है उसकी जो कीमत है उसको हम मुजरा लेंगे और जो रकम कि हमने उनको फुड लोन (खाद्यान्न ऋण) के बतौर दी थी और जो कि अनकरीबन ३५ लाख रुपये हैं वह माफ कर देंगे।

3 P.M.

अब जो सवाल आपके सामने आया है वह यह है कि आया वही सहूलियतें हम उनको भी दें जिनको रहने के लिये मकान मिले हैं और वह मकान के मालिक बनना चाहते हैं। जो सवाल आपके सामने है वह यह है कि एक आदमी को तो ज़मीन मिली बसने के लिये तो अगर आज वह आदमी ज़मीन से निकाला जाये तो उसका जो रिहैब्लिटेशन है वह मेरे खयाल के मुताबिक ही नहीं बल्कि आपके खयाल के मुताबिक भी खत्म हो जाता है। दूसरी तरफ एक आदमी वह है कि जिसका पाकिस्तान में मकान नहीं था, हिन्दुस्तान में वह मालिक मकान बनना चाहता है तो उसके लिये जो गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी है वह यह है कि वह उसकी क़ीमत दे और मालिक बने। अगर वह आज उस मकान में बसा है और उस मकान को मैं फरोख्त (विक्रय) करता हूं और उसका कोई दूसरा मालिक बन जाता है, तो जहां तक उसके मकान में रहने का सवाल है वह तो खत्म नहीं हो रहा है.....

श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी : सिर्फ २ साल के लिये।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : आप भी ऐडवाइज़री बोर्ड की मेम्बर हैं और जो मैं ने इंस्टालमेंट्स मुकरर किये हैं वह ऐडवाइज़री बोर्ड के कंसलटेशन से मुकर्रर किये हैं। पं० ठाकुर दास भार्गव भी ऐडवाईज़री बोर्ड के मेम्बर हैं, यह तो हो सकता है कि उन्होंने ५ के लिये कहा हों और मैने ४ माना हो, इतना तो फ़र्क हो सकता है, लेकिन मेरे और उनमें कोई मटीरियल डिफेंस नहीं है.....

लाला अचित राम : आप दोनों ग़लती कर सकते हैं।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : आप ज़रा ठहरिये। अब सवाल है रिहैब्लिटेशन का और दूसरी तरफ सवाल ओनरशिप (स्वामित्व) का है। अब जहां तक रिहैब्लिटेशन का ताल्लुक है, उसमें तो जमीन से हर एक आदमी जो उजड़ता है या उखड़ता है तो उसका रिहैब्लिटेशन बिल्कुल खत्म हो जाता है तो हमने इसलिये कि उन भाइयों का रिहेब्लिटेशन खत्म न हो क्योंकि वह ज़मीनें उनको रिहैब्लिटेशन के लिये मिली थीं तो बावजूद इसके कि रूल्स इसकी इजाज़त नहीं देते, मैं रूल्स का एमेंडमेंट हाउस के सामने लाऊंगा और वह जल्दी ही आने वाला है और हमने सोचा कि उनकी मियाद १५ वर्ष कर दी जाये। लेकिन जो आदमी एक मकान का मालिक बनना चाहे तो उसको अपने मकान के मालिक बनने के लिये क़ीमत अदा करनी पड़ेगी और अगर आज वह मालिक नहीं बन सकता क्योंकि वह एक साथ इंस्टालमेंट्स नहीं दे सकता तो उसको दो वर्ष का स्पैशल प्रोटेक्शन (विशेष संरक्षण) है, बतौर किरायेदार के, और उसके बाद जो आर्डिनरी प्रोटेक्शन (सामान्य संरक्षण) है वह उसके लिये मौजूद है। जहां तक गवर्नमेंट का खयाल है गवर्नमेंट का कोई इरादा नहीं है कि उन आदमियों के लिये जो कि मकानों में बस रहे हैं और जो मिलकियत चाहते हैं, उनके लिये जो इंस्टालमेंट मुक़र्रर हैं, उनको तबदील किया जाये या उनको बढ़ाया जाये। इसकी पूरी वज़ाहत जब मैं अपनी जवाबी तक़रीर करूंगा उसमें बयान कर दूंगा और इसको और भी साफ़ कर दूंगा। यह नहीं कि गवर्नमेंट को उनके साथ हमदर्दी नहीं है। हम तो इस मुल्क में सोशलिस्टक पैटर्न का सामाजिक ढांचा क़ायम करना चाहते है, इसको वेलफ़ेयर स्टेट (कल्याणकारी राज्य) बनाना चाहते हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि इस मुल्क के हर एक आदमी के पास मकान हो और वह बसे लेकिन मैं उसका यह मतलब नहीं समझा था कि वैसे तो 'अलिफ़' मकानों में और 'बे' की जो मिलकियत थी उसे खत्म कर दिया जाये और 'बे' बिना मकान के सड़क पर हो जाये और 'अलिफ़' जिसका कि कोई मकान नहीं था, उसका मालिक बन जाये, इसकी वज़ाहत साहबे सदर मैं अपनी जवाबी तकरीर में करूंगा।

Mr. Chairman : Shri Ajit Singh will continue on the next day. I now call upon Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury to move her motion.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury (Nabadwip): I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Forty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th March, 1956."

Mr. Chairman : The question is :

> "That this House agrees with the Forty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th March, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION *RE:* FIXING A TARGET DATE FOR PROHIBITION

Mr. Chairman: The House will now resume further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri C. R. Narasimhan on the 2nd March, 1956, regarding fixing a target date for Prohibition.

Out of 3½ hours allotted for the discussion of the Resolution, 2 hours and 31 minutes have already been taken up and 59 minutes are left for its further discussion today.

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh may continue his speech. Before that, may I know how long the Minister would like to take?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): About 30 to 40 minutes (*Interruption*).

Mr. Chairman: The position is this. There are only 59 minutes. The Mover would like to have a few minutes for his reply.

An Hon. Member : He wants five minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Does the Minister want 40 minutes?

Shri Keshavalengar (Bangalore North): Even in Private Members' Resolutions, the Minister takes away all the time. . . .

Mr. Chairman: There is another Member who is on his legs and he must be given his chance. Kripalaniji also wishes to speak and I suppose the House will be interested to hear him. Therefore I would request the Minister to tell me if he will be satisfied with 30 minutes.

Shri Nanda: I will be satisfied even with less than 30 minutes if the hon. Members do not wish to hear the Government's point of view in the matter.

Some Hon. Members: We want to hear the Government view.

Mr. Chairman: The only other alternative will be that we shall have to extend the time further. Let us see about it.

Shri K. P. Tripathi (Darrang): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted :

> "This House is of opinion that Prohibition should be regarded as an integral part of the Second Five Year Plan and recommends that the Planning Commission should formulate the necessary programme to bring about nation-wide Prohibition speedily and effectively."

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

> "This House is of opinion that Prohibition should be regarded as an integral part of the Second Five Year Plan and recommends that the Planning Commission should formulate the necessary programme to bring about nation-wide Prohibition speedily and effectively."

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh (Inner Manipur): I was saying on the last occasion about the target date for prohibition. I have my own misgivings whether it will be effectively applied. I agree in principle but I want that prohibition should

[Shri L. Jogeswar Singh]

be enforced in a phased programme and it should not be introduced on a country-wide basis.

Regarding this matter I want to speak about the tribal areas of Manipur, Tripura and Assam. In those areas, the conditions of the people are quite different from the conditions of tribal people obtaining in other parts of India. The Prohibition Enquiry Committee has not visited this part of the country—Assam, Manipur and Tripura—and it is quite ignorant of the conditions obtaining in those parts. This ignorance was revealed by the fact that when the Committee published the map of India where prohibition is introduced and is going to be introduced, it put the name of Manipur on the map of Tripura and the name of Tripura on the map of Manipur. The members of the Enquiry Committee have done injustice by giving wrong names to the different States in this way and it shows that they are quite ignorant of the facts obtaining in those parts of the country. In this matter unless you go there and assess the position of the tribal people, you will not be in a position to say anything about the conditions that really obtain there, because there are inaccessible areas, mountaineous and tribal areas in those parts which are beyond the amenities of the modern life and the people there resort to drink by habits, by customs and by traditions. Every home usually resorts to taking home brewed beer made of rice. Whenever any festival takes place, everyone usually takes beer. It is very cheap, it is less costly and at the same time it hardly injures their health as they have generally temperance and is comparatively less intoxicant. In the interior parts of the tribal areas, people do not get either tea or lime juice or any kind of such food. After a day's hard labour, they sit together and have their drink of country-made beer; they do not procure alcoholic drinks. So the position of the tribal people should be taken into account —social, economic and political conditions that obtain there. They are good citizens but their economic conditions are so bad that they are not in a position to procure any eatables or a good substitute in place of the country-made beer. It is one of the essential factors which should be taken into account. So, prohibition should not be introduced for the time being in that place.

It is not possible to change their customs, traditions and habits so suddenly. There should first be psychological and cultural integration with the rest of India. A reorientation of their cultural and social outlook is necessary. For all these things, you should first send a cultural and social mission there and explain the evils of drink. If they are convinced that it is injurious to their health and they should give up this obnoxious habit, they will try to change their customs. The Christian missions have done very good service there. The Christian converts there are not allowed to drink and if they do then they are boycotted and turned out from the society and so they never drink. It is because of the lack of interest in their affairs and because of their poverty, they are given to drunkenness. So, these areas in the Second Five Year Plan should be economically, culturally and socially developed. There is a network of social and health service all over India. If you have such service in the tribal areas and if a cultural and social mission is sent there to explain the evils of drink and other things, there will, in course of time be no difficulty of prohibition. Before doing that, you cannot enforce prohibition in those areas.

Mr. Chairman: Your time is up. There is very little time.

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh: Five minutes more; I will finish. Opium addicts are restricted to licence holders. This can be done away with if those people are taken care of by medical men. If they are not supplied their daily quota, they feel almost like dying. Another point with regard to the consumption of *ganja*. Some days back Shri Gulzarilal Nandaji presided over a conference of sadhus. If he convenes a meeting of all sadhus living on the slopes of the Himalayas and these sadhus pass a resolution that *ganja* consumption should be prohibited in all the pilgrim centres, then I think no one will smoke it. In every pilgrim centre, there is licit consumption of *ganja* and it should be prohibited gradually, in these ways.

Now, coming to my State of Manipur, there is some difficulty only in the hilly areas. I am only explaining the conditions in hilly areas. The people there in the plains have been accustomed to prohibition for centuries; there is therefore, no difficulty of prohibition being introduced there. It is only the hill people in some tribal pockets in the valley who will be affected if this is introduced. There is a section of the population who

are distilling spirits and they produce liquor and that is their only profession. If their licenses are cancelled and they get no alternative employment, they will be unemployed. Whenever you introduce prohibition in Assam, Manipur and Tripura, these people—I am talking of Manipur—whose name is Lois, will become unemployed and distillation of liquor is their only profession. They should be found alternative employment; that is my point; I have no objection to prohibition.

Shrimati Khongmen (Autonomous District.—Reserved-Scheduled Tribes): Sir, I want to ask one question to my hon. friend. He wanted to help the tribal people and to raise their economic condition. I want to ask, if all the rice is allowed to be freely used for brewing liquor what will be left for their consumption?

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh: I am not saying that all the rice. . . .

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Member has herself answered the question.

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea) : I must make it clear in in the beginning that I am a teetotaller not because of Gandhiji but because of heredity. Fortunately, just like many people here, I cannot trace my heredity to the Rishis who used to regale themselves with the spirituous liquors and with many other things which we did not do today. But so far as I can trace my heredity I am a teetotaller.

The present form of prohibition is something new in India. It was mooted by Gandhiji. It is not that before that there were not reformers who wanted prohibition, but as in everything else so in this, the social reformers when they came to the platform took care to see that they had their usual peg of whisky or other such drink and from the platform they preached prohibition, as even the early Congress leaders preached Swadehsi wearing the costliest suits from the most fashionable shops. Gandhiji's approach to this question was different. He viewed it not only from the moral point of view but also from the social, economic and political point of view. He, therefore, made it into an item in our programme for gaining political liberty. For him political liberty had no value unless there was economic equality and social and moral reformation. Prohibition was only one item in an all comprehensive programme.

Now, the question arises, can this one item be acted up to while the rest of his programme is neglected or given scant attention? He wanted this prohibition to be a part of in an all-round reform towards the simplification of life. But if life gets more complicated, more complex, more costly then I am afraid this prohibition will not effectively work. If we have to go in for prohibition, we must go in for certain other things that Gandhiji wanted. That means, moral reform, social reform and economic uplift. Unless it is linked with these I am afraid prohibition will fail. I feel that so far it has not succeeded as it ought to have or as it could have if the whole programme of Gandhiji had been worked out by the people and by those in authority.

Today's prohibition rests mostly upon police and law. You want people not to drink and you want to deal with them if they drink through the police that is corrupt itself. It often happens that if you want unlawful liquor your best chance of getting it is to approach the police.

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala-Simla) : Or the excise people.

Acharya Kripalani: If those who advocate this kind of prohibition give more attention to the police and purify it then there may be some chance of success.

However, this does not mean that I am against prohibition. I feel if there is one country in the whole world where prohibition can be successful it is India. Many of the higher castes do not drink, unless they have got thoroughly westernised. Many westernised people would not dare to drink at home or keep liquor at home. They will go to clubs, they will go to restaurants and hotels and there they will drink. Our women folk do not drink at all. I know they are learning the habit in Delhi. I know, they sometimes go tipsy on the road. But when educated, rich and so-called fashionable and cultured people get tipsy and descend to the lower levels of animals I have no sympathy for them, rather I enjoy the fun. It is only when poor people drink and they spend away the substance of their earnings on drink that I feel sorry and sympathetic.

[Acharya Kripalani]

One gentleman who was sitting by me in a party and was drinking some kind of liquor. He asked me: 'Kripalaniji you don't mind my drinking?" I said: "You are not fouling my mouth that I should mind it. Your mouth is your concern." But, I am much concerned with the poor because this has a very bad effect upon them, upon their families, upon their livelihood and upon their children.

As I said, this is an item in a social programme. It affects society as a whole. If it did not affect society and if it was an individual question I would not have cared and my reply to anybody drinking would have been the same I gave to the gentleman who was drinking, that it was not through my mouth he was drinking and that his mouth was his own concern. But, this is a socal problem. It is a question of the poor of India. We have a social duty to perform. The higher classes and the educated classes have a social duty to perform. What is that social duty? The Gita says: as the big people do, as the cultured and educated people do, so the poor also. I I do not for a moment believe that a rich man having a small peg in the evening would be very much affected by that (some rich people are not affected by a bottle even!) but the social effect of this, their example, is very bad for the poor. Therefore, Gandhiji began his reform not through the police but by tackling those who were the leaders of people; and how many leaders of people who used to drink in those days gave up drink! Because they gave up drink, what happened was that Mahatma Gandhiji's programme was more effective than the prohibition programme today. He used to send for the leaders of the people, leaders of the Scheduled Tribes and leaders of other communities. He used to talk to them. He used to convert them. When they were converted, they used to have meetings of their panchayats, and there, they voluntarily passed resolutions that they would not drink, and they did not drink. I am sure that Gandhiji spread the cult of non-drink more than our legislation has done or our police has been able to do. Although I want prohibition, yet I want that this moral aspect this social aspect, this reform aspect, should not be lost sight of. There must be incessant propaganda and more must be spent on propaganda than on the police and the legal machinery. If that is done, I think that prohibition will eminently be successful in India. Otherwise, what will happen is, you try it for a few years and will then abandon it and declare it to be unsuccessful as they did in America. The result of that would be that in one country, where prohibition could be most successful, because of our timidity and bad methods we made it impossible. I would therefore suggest to the Government that they should in this matter adopt the methods that Gandhiji used in his lifetime.

But, if the authorities must rely on legislation, they must see that the police is first reformed. Or, do they believe that only thieves can catch thieves ? If that is their wisdom, nothing need be said. But if they believe that it is only honest people that can catch thieves then it is better to begin first with the reform of the police.

Then there is another thing. If prohibition is to succeed in India, it must be throughout India. It has been seen in some States, that when prohibition was introduced in some districts and it was not introduced in other districts, it became impossible to carry it through in those districts where it had been introduced by law. I shall give you a concrete example. There are two cities near each other in Uttar Pradesh—Kanpur and Lucknow. There is prohibition in Kanpur while there is no prohibition in Lucknow. However anybody who wants to have a drink from Kanpur goes to Lucknow. The prohibition policy is thus frustrated. As it is impossible to make prohibition succcssful in one district and leave the rest of the State unaffected, so, I am afraid it would not be possible to have prohibition in one State and leave the other States of India unaffected by it.

There is yet another point which the Government must consider. If they allow the army to go on drinking they cannot ask the civilian population not to drink, because the army has more responsible duties to perform than even the civilian population. Army men must keep their brains cool. If you allow them to drink you only make your army headquarters the bottlegging centres for the civilian population.

One thing more you have to do. If you want prohibition, then it must not be in the mean fashion in which it is carried on today. It would have offended

Gandhiji if he had seen that when we invite guests we give them soft drinks, but when they invite us we go and gorge ourselves with spirituous liquors. Our foreign embassies are not allowed to serve drinks in any party. Yet, when our foreign representatives go to the parties of our foreign hosts they drink heavily. This, I say, is something very mean. Either we do the thing in the right style or we do not do it at all. I do not know whether it will be possible for this Government to see that there is prohibition in the army, and to see that their officers, when they go to foreign embassies, do not drink and to see that as when we invite people we do not serve drink, when they invite us we do not accept drinks. Unless all these things are done, I am afraid this prohibition programme will not be as successful as it was designed to be by Mahatma Gandhi.

The Government can have the present kind of prohibition and say that they are following in the footsteps of Gandhiji but they are not doing what he wanted to do in integral way. I would suggest to those who are interested in prohibition not to copy what Delhi has done today—that from such and such a day liquors will not be served in such and such restaurants and that liquors would not be served in such and such clubs, etc. If they meant business, they should have met the restaurant keepers; they should have reasoned with them and they would reason with their customers. They should have gone to the clubs and they should have met those who frequent those clubs. They should have called a general meeting of the members. They should have kept the social aspect of prohibition before them. They should not have told them that drink is a sin and that they would go to hell if they drink. Nobody is thinking of hell or heaven nowadays. They must have shown them the sociological effects of drink and told them, "you may drink, but consider the effect it has upon society and especially upon the poor?" They must argue with them on that basis. But if they argue with them on the puritanic basis that drinking is a sin that it is a spiritual sin, then, I am afraid they will not succeed. Those who want this reform must show them the sociological effects of drinking. Every part of the people has to be approached in a particular way. The poor people may be approached in other ways—that it is morally and economically bad for them. But if you tell a man who is getting Rs. 4,000 a month that drinking is morally bad—he generally commits no crime and is too afraid to be seen a drunkard and he regulates his drinks—he will say, "What are you talking? You are talking nonsense. I have been drinking ever since I know and it has no bad effect on me, neither economically nor morally. I am an average man." Therefore it is to impress upon him the social point of view—that it is not he that we have in view but the poor and that it is his example that we are thinking of.

I believe that it is right that even a time-limit may be put upon to the carrying out of the prohibition policy for the whole of India. But during that time all the things I have suggested must be done. The problem must be approached from every angle, and not merely through law and the corrupt guardians of the law. That will not be the proper approach. I would again say, lest it might be misunderstood, I am all for prohibition. I am also for a time-limit. I only want that the question be approached in the sprit in which our Master approached it, in the way he showed us and there is no other way possible.

Shri Nanda: I shall make an attempt to explain the point of view of Government in relation to the debate on this resolution. My task has been made very easy by the contributions which hon. Members in the House have made. Without exception, all sections of the House, I find, are united in their stand on this question of prohibition, and as regards the position of Government in this matter, it will suffice for me to say that it is also in line with that stand. I felt very much heartened to hear the speeches made by Members, especially the last speech that we have just heard. It is not simply because Members have offered overwhelming support for this policy of prohibition, but it is because of the balanced and realistic manner in which they have approached this question. They have not lost sight of the difficulties and dangers attendant on the pursuit of prohibition. There is however one firm conclusion that this policy has to be pursued.

I may in a few words explain the approach of Government to this problem, because many questions have been raised which call for an elucidation of Government's position in this matter. There are certain aspects of this question of prohibition which are beyond

[Shri Nanda]

controversy now. Is it desirable or proper on considerations of personal freedom and personal rights?—we are not discussing that now. Our Constitution has settled that for us: we are not discussing the merits of our Constitution. There cannot be two opinions that this is a matter which we have to pursue to the conclusion and to a successful conclusion. It is perfectly clear that the Constitution in its directive principles has placed a fundamental duty on the citizen not to drink; there is also placed a fundamental obligation on the State to see that conditions are created by which the evil of drink is eradicated altogether. There was just now an observation from the hon. Member Shri Kripalani, about approaching this subject from the point of view of sin. Personally, I believe it is not in the sense of any theological sense of sin that we should approach it—no, not from a limited narrow moral view of it. It is because of the terrible social and economic damage, the consequences that flow from it, that we should do away with this evil. It is in that light that we should see it.

As the hon. Member pointed out there are some people who can afford to drink, and sometimes, they at any rate believe that, no visible harm or damage is being done. Well, we may leave them out if it were not for all those other consequences to which reference was made by Shri Kripalani. We have in our mind, as he has, those large numbers of people in the country who are poor, ignorant and helpless. I am intimately associated with the working classes and I have seen what is happening. People after a hard day's work, in a stage of fatigue with nothing better to turn to them, have this temporary stimulus of drink. They have a false belief that it does them good. There is the temptation. They are really being driven to drink, forced to drink. No Government, no community, has any right to place this temptation in their way. This temptation should be removed from them. The rich people of which mention was made, especially those who can afford to spend on drink, on them also a duty is cast that they should not place temptation in the way of others. It is the duty of Government to remove those temptations. Then there are people, rich or not, who have a social prestige. What they do is imitated by others. It is a kind of infective influence and it is very necessary that they should consider others, as ignorant, poor and helpless people, and not set a bad example for them. It is in this light that we should consider this matter.

Some hon. Members the other day spoke about financial and revenue considerations. No doubt, we attach a great deal of importance to revenue, and any amount of money which we can save for the plan is certainly essential for us.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTTY *in the Chair*]

But consider the matter further. After all what is this money that we are going to spend on the Plan for? We spend on health, education and other social welfare schemes. But if we destroy initially the welfare of the poor people, those who can least afford to pay, or spend on such things, and then we take the benefit of education and these welfare opportunities,—probably not to them, it may be to others—we ruin their lives and offer this little bit of solace, that is no good at all.

Therefore, I personally believe that prohibition itself is the most powerful instrument of welfare and as long as we feel convinced that it is feasible, that it will succeed, then considerations of finance should not detain us or delay it. There is the problem of adjustment on the financial side. That of course can be taken care of. But on the ground of loss of revenue, I do not think any argument can legitimately be raised. Shri Kripalani referred to a few things which I believe should be brought home to everybody. There has to be a national policy—it cannot succeed otherwise. It cannot be that it is not good for people in Bombay or Madras to drink, while it is good for them to drink in other places. It cannot be. Similarly, it cannot be that, a section of the community can drink, while the other cannot. Ultimately it will have to be on a national basis in every sense of the term. They are however, problems of implementation to which I will refer presently. He also said,—I am referring to Acharya Kripalani—it has to be an integrated approach. I agree with him completely in this. It is not simply because Gandhiji started it, or it was a part of our struggle or it was a part of the constructive programme related to that struggle, it is because it is essentially an element in the social

order which we are trying to create. The various elements of development in our plans are intended to lead up to a social order, we call it a socialist order. It arises directly from the directive principles. But, these principles have to be seen in their totality. We cannot isolate prohibition from the other things. Therefore, I agree that we have to take an integrated view of prohibition. As far as I remember that article in the Constitution, there is also mention of nutrition and health probably in the same clause. That was the approach of those who made the Constitution. This is the approach which has to govern all our actions in this matter.

So far as policy is concerned, it is not therefore open to discussion. There is, however, the other important aspect of the matter. We want genuine prohibition, real prohibition and not a name, a shadow of it. It cannot be said that prohibition is today completely successful. It is not. Therefore, the question arises that, to the extent it is not successful, more powerful methods have got to be devised so that it may succeed. I have confidence that that can be done. It was on the background of this view of the situation, on the background of the consciousness that the progress made in the country in this matter is not adequate that that step was taken by the Planning Commission. A Committee was appointed to examine the whole situation, to see what difficulties are being experienced and encountered and recommend ways and means of making prohibition successful. This Committee was appointed on the 16th of December, 1954 and it has made its report on 10th of January, 1955. Hon. Members must have read this report. It bears evidence of care and labour. There is a comprehensive scheme which has been evolved by this Committee. The Planning Commission considered this report and certain conclusions have been reached on this. I hope hon. Members have seen this part of the Draft Outline of the Second Five Year Plan in which we have set out the attitude of the Planning Commission in the first instance. Later on, it has been endorsed by the National Development Council. I do not know how much time I have. I might have liked to mention some of the things which have already been stated here, and which are of great consequence. For example, the appointment of a Central Committee in order to review the situation from time to time, various Prohibition Boards to be set up in the States, I shall mention some important items in the programme; discontinuance of advertisements, inducements for the stoppage of drinking in public. It is very important; as I said, we have to stop this infective influence of drinking by people who enjoy a social prestige of some kind. There are several other things suggested here: the setting up of a technical committee to draw up a phased programme, reducing the number of shops, reducing the number of days on which the shops are open, reducing the quantity, progressively reducing the strength of distilled liquor. This is the programme which has been approved of by the National Development Council. In pursuance of that, a letter has been already issued to the States. So that it will be seen that it is not simply that we have got the report, but action is being taken on that.

The question that arises out of the resolution is, how soon we are going to complete this programme of prohibition.

I would like to know how much of time I could take. Much more time was taken up by other Members. I had asked for 30 or 40 minutes. I have taken only 15 or 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: The House has to conconsider this Resolution till five minutes past 4. I will put it to the House whether, in its opinion, it considers that there should be an increase in the allotment of time for this Resolution.

Some Hon. Members: Half an hour more.

Mr. Chairman: Shall I take it that we increase the time by half an hour? Is that the general consensus of opinion?

Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister may continue. He needs 20 minutes more?

Shri Nanda: Yes.

I am answering the question which has been raised in the Resolution and in the several amendments: how soon we are going to implement the recommendations of this Committee. The Resolution mentions a certain date. Before I deal with the question of the date, I would like to refer to an aspect

[Shri Nanda]

of the matter which has an intimate bearing on the question, what would be an appropriate target for this purpose.

This aspect relates to the process of implementation, enforcement of whatever we decide on. The Committee went into this question in great detail. They took notice of the fact that there were weak spots in the administration of the prohibition policy and programmes wherever it has been adopted. They never made a claim that it was successful 100 per cent. It was not possible to make that claim. But, on the other hand, there is also a great deal of exaggeration in presenting the other picture, that is, how far prohibition has not succeeded. Certain persons, whether they may have a bias one way or the other, or not, when they come in contact with the dark aspect of the matter, that is, illicit distillation, smuggling corruption, etc., they are overwhelmed by them, and they cannot but feel and say that prohibition is totally unsuccessful. This is, however, not the whole picture. It is true that there is an amount of illicit distillation. But, greatly magnified reports reach us. It is also a fact that as enforcement progresses, it would be natural that a larger number of cases are detected, up to a point. Afterwards when the peak is reached, there should be a decline. Otherwise it means that gradually the whole programme of prohibition will be destroyed. The latest position as I know from Bombay is, last year, the number of offences was about 20 per cent. less than in the previous year. There is a decline in the number of offences. But, that is one part of it. There is the positive aspect of the matter. I have personal knowledge of a large number of families of the working classes to whose life prohibition has brought peace and joy. Particularly the womenfolk know, and feel that the whole way of living has changed. It is not a small number of people; it is a very large number of people who are benefited by prohibition. But, one thing is clear. The odds against prohibition are heavy. We should recognise that because there is a large stake in it.

4 P.M.

Huge amounts of money are involved in it, and therefore all anti-social elements get together to exploit the situation. The Committee recognised that fact and the Committee found that there were ways also of combating this and of dealing with the situation so that this challenge to prohibition is met effectively. But, if it is to be met effectively it must be seen clearly that a price has to be paid for it. Prohibition can succeed certainly in our country. It should succeed, but a price has to be paid, and that price is unstinted effort on the part of the administration and the people. Regarding the administration, I do not take a light view. I think the police and other wings of the administration have to make a great deal of contribution to the success of the policy and programme of prohibition. But, as was pointed out, some deficiency is there which has to be removed, but the greater part, of course, is that of the people. The bulk of the people must be behind it, not in a passive sense. It is all right to say that the people are in sympathy with prohibition. That kind of inactive sympathy is not enough. The feeling, the urge, of the people in favour of prohibition has to be mobilised. There has to be a conscious, active, even aggressive attitude on the part of the people—aggressive, of course, not in any violent sense, but they should feel that it is not enough that they are not drinking, but if there is anything going on which is in violation of the policy of prohibition, they must feel that they have a responsibility in the matter. In that way we have to forge the sanction of public opinion, active public opinion. If that is not done, I must personally express my own opinion that it will not be possible for prohibition to succeed. Therefore, it is in the measure that we are able to make active that moral purpose of the community behind and in support of prohibition that prohibition can succeed.

Furthermore, it is necessary that there should be an integrated approach, concerted action—in our National Extension Services, Community Projects, everywhere, from all directions the people and the administration have to collaborate.

I have to answer finally the question of the date. I have explained our approach. I have explained how keen we are that we should have prohibition and successful prohibition. Then the question is when, what should be the date. Here, as I explained, the policy that Government has agreed to is on the basis of the recommendations of this Committee, and even in this matter so far as the essence of the recommendations of the Committee is concerned,

we agree. There is no difference. The difference is only regarding the form and the method of carrying out that intention. Should it be done in a year or two? Should we put the target a year or two hence? I for one would say clearly and explicitly that it is not possible, feasible—not because we because we believe in gradualism, or in slow progress in this matter. I do not do so. I think gradualism is totally opposed to the whole concept of prohibition. If you let time elapse, the habit will spread, more people will become addicted. It will become more and more difficult to deal with the habit of drink effectively. Anti-social elements will get entrenched. I think it is very unfair to all those States which have prohibition that while they are dealing with the situation in a bold way, there are States on the border which are all the time jeopardising the success of their programme. It is also true that by how more than a fourth of the population and more than a third of the area of the country are under a programme of prohibition, and others are stepping in. For instance, Coorg, Rajasthan has a programme of reducing the shops now. Also Bhopal and several other places are going ahead. Something is being done in Delhi. Therefore, it is not possible to prolong and postpone the application of prohibition very much but the question is: can it be done in a year or two. I do not think so. I shall explain the reasons.

We have a limited amount of administrative energy, also the capacity of the people for organised social action has its limitations. If all this energy and all the capacity of the people were available for the programme of prohibition. I would say let us have it done in a year. I am sure it would succeed in a year. But there is so much else to be done. I would like to quote the report of the Committee itself. I would like the warning given in the report to be carefully heeded. It is on page 47:

> "It has been pointed out that the target dates are easy to realise only when they are related to the actual conditions which prevail and indeed grow out of them. The experience of prohibition States has shown that two primary difficulties have to be dealt with. First is the creation of an active public opinion which will help in enforcement. The second difficulty arises from vested interests and lawbreakers. These difficulties should be attended to before the target date. It is of the utmost importance to see that all steps which are contemplated, legislation, enforcement machinery and educational effort, are undertaken in proper time."

These things have to be done. It is not a question of mechanical date, not a question of an arbitrary date. It has to be on the basis of a judgment as to what effort it will take, how much time it will take to do all these things. But then, does it mean there should be no target at all? No. I think we should have a target, but that target will have to depend upon a proper study of the conditions in each State, and that study should start immediately. It should be a study for each State. My personal approach to the matter—not only personal, but this is the approach adopted by the Planning Commission and by Government—is that if you adopt one date for the whole country, the implication is that in the State which is the weakest in the matter—and Members know that there are States which have a heavy proportion of the revenue coming out of excise—conditions may be much more difficult than in other areas. Therefore, if that date has to be a realistic date, it will have to be a date which is applicable and acceptable to the weakest State. Why should we adopt a date like that? That means really delaying the success of prohibition. I would like that if a State thinks that it can have it tomorrow, then it should be tomorrow. There may be another State where they need a longer time, then it may be a year hence. Therefore, the targets fixed have to be in relation to the conditions in each State.

Shri Dabhi (Kaira North): A State may say that it requires 15 years.

Shri Nanda: That question is a very legitimate one. My answer is it should not be left to the States it should not be left to them entirely. There is a provision for a Central Committee. There is here a recommendation that a committee may be appointed in the States for working out a phased programme. So, it is not that the intention is that the matter should be allowed to drift. It is the same basis which has been suggested for the country as

[Shri Nanda]

a whole. The only modification that I am suggesting is: apply that not to the country as a whole immediately. Apply that immediately to all the States instead of waiting for a remote date for the country as a whole because that target will have to be a target which will be, as I said, appropriate to every State, to the last State. That is really not helping prohibition. It is rather hindering the progress of prohibition. We should not wait for that date. It may be that some States will be ready for complete prohibition only five years hence, but there may be others ready two years hence. So, it will have to be a series of targets, and I would take it that that ultimate target is the target for the whole nation.

I have tried to explain the approach to the target. It is not an escape, not an evading of a difficult question, but a proper, real, earnest approach to the problem, so that we can have prohibition effectively through out the country in the least time, at the earliest time, with the maximum speed, and I do not think hon. Members will disagree with that approach.

Shri K. C. Sodhia (Sagar): What is the ultimate limit?

Shri Nanda: I have answered that question. Anybody can think of anything. Is it to depend upon the number of persons, the majority in favour of a certain date, or is it to depend upon the approach suggested in this report, that it has to be on the basis of a study of the conditions, for certain pre-conditions have to be satisfied. I say that it is for all of us to see to it that there is no avoidable delay.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Some time-limit may be laid down, such as five years or ten years or something like that. Otherwise the same thing will go on repeating.

Shri Nanda: The time-limit will be there, but that time-limit cannot be given this moment. It will have to depend upon a study, investigation and proper enquiry into the possibilities. If hon. Members are satisfied with just a date and they are not bothered about what happens afterwards, then a date can be given easily. But actually, that would be the best way of killing prohibition. Those who are really earnest and sincere in making prohibition a success will approach the problem in a different way.

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): If it is intended to make prohibition a success, then is it not essential to guarantee alternative employment to those that are thrown out of employment?

Shri Nanda: I am coming to that. That is an incidental question, and that is an important question too. We have a duty towards those who are going to be deprived of their occupation or employment as a result of the prohibition programme. We have a duty to them which we should perform. That is to say, we should try and find out work for them. We should be in touch with them, and we should try to exercise our moral influence on them, because left to themselves they can be the worst enemies of prohibition, those very people can become the people who will do the illicit distillation and all that. But one thing I would like to say is that we cannot wait to proceed with the prohibition programme until everyone of these persons is employed. I agree, however, that a programme for employment for these people should be an integral part of the whole programme of prohibition, and the two should proceed side by side. This is my answer to the hon. Member's question.

Shri Tek Chand: With your permission, may I put one question to the Minister?

Mr. Chairman: An one-minute question.

Shri Tek Chand: Apart from illicit distillation, may I know when Government propose discontinuing distillation in their own distilleries? Government themselves are distillers. There are Government distilleries; and Government also give licences to companies such as the Dyer Meakin. Do Government propose to stop their own licit distillation?

Shri Nanda: The answer is obvious. Of course, that is what is intended to be done. But the other consideration is that we have to see that this licit distillation is not replaced to a larger event by illicit distillation again. That is the whole question we are discussing.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut Distt.-South): May I put one question?

Mr. Chairman: This is not question hour. Let the Minister proceed.

Shri Nanda : There is one aspect of it which is really important. It is not that all the distillation by Government will stop tomorrow, because that will mean that that is a target date for prohibition. But there are ways in which Government have to help in this programme of prohibition more than they can in any other way. I have found in some of the projects that I have visited that the moment the project starts, a liquor shop also starts. We have to stop that sort of thing. This has happened in several places and it has led to very bad results.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: You overwork the people. Therefore, liquor is necessary for them. You make their life more pleasant.

Shri Nanda: We have to stop that sort of thing. What I am saying is nothing new; it is already provided for in the recommendations which have been accepted.

Now, I come to the point raised by the Member from Inner Manipur in regard to the map. It was not the committee's fault; it was the fault of the persons who made the map; they misplaced these regions.

So far as the tribal areas are concerned, there is a special policy which has been elaborated, and that is embodied in the report. So, the considerations which were stated by the hon. Member have been kept in view, and a proper policy has been stated here.

I have taken all the time that I was entitled to. I shall now close my remarks with one or two observations. Hon. Members of this House, belonging to all parties, have expressed themselves strongly in favour of prohibition.

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh (Inner Manipur): Side by side with prohibition in the tribal areas, may I know whether Government are applying their mind to the question of the economic betterment of those people?

Mr. Chairman: There is no time left now. I think the Minister may proceed and conclude his remarks.

Shri Nanda: With wholehearted and full support from all sections of the House, I take it that we can expect it as a very good augury for the success of the prohibition programme.

Shri A. K. Gopalan had asked the other day whether this was a programme for the ruling party. If it were a programme for one party alone, then it can never succeed. It has to be a programme for all parties, for the entire nation, and I believe it will be pursued and taken up in that spirit. And we have to pursue it in that spirit. Shri A. K. Gopalan is not present here at the moment, but I might convey this to him. He said, "We accept it in principle." Now, a nation which wants prohibition cannot have two minds about it. It has to be clear about it. But when the principle is accepted, action will have to be taken to ensure the success of this programme. There has to be a will to prohibition; there has to be a faith in prohibition, and the rest is all a matter of effort. I hope that effort will be forthcoming in India.

We are told that other countries have not succeeded. I do not think we should be deterred by that. India can give a lead in this matter. My own feeling is that although it is a difficult task, yet we can make a success of it; it will depend upon the amount of unity that we can muster in the country, the amount of effort that we put forth; and having brought about that unity and having made that effort, we shall have achieved a big thing in this country; we would have developed a unity and a strength in this country through this prohibition programme. And a successful programme of prohibition will make our country big and strong.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): When I initiated this debate, I did so with the object of knowing where prohibition stood in the Second Five Year Plan, and whether it would be integrated with the Plan itself.

Several amendments were moved to my resolution. And that was but natural, because the problem itself was a very vital and complex one; there were various aspects to the question, and therefore they had all been touched upon in the various amendments.

Judging from the trend of the discussion, the way in which the House has treated this matter and the manner in which the Minister has handled this subject, I think there is great hope for prohibition in the coming few years. But it must be remembered that in the coming years, we are going to spend

[Shri C. R. Narasimhan]

colossal sums of money; as I said in my opening speech, we are going to spend almost astronomical sums of money. When so much money is being spent and put into the pockets of the people, unless the prohibition feeling is encouraged among the people, there is a great danger of the malady spreading further. Since our object is at some date or other to stop altogether the drink evil, the sooner we do it, the better it will be, for unless we take action beforehand, that is to say, before putting this huge sum into the pockets of the people, the problem will go out of hand.

Just as in defence they say that the best form of defence is to start with an offence, likewise I would say that in our battle against prohibition also, we have to start with an offence; that is to say, we must begin with an integrated programme, and go forward boldly and definitely.

From the discussion that has taken place, we find that this House wants the planners to proceed forward steadily. Therefore, there cannot be any retreat; all retreat is cut off by the enlightened public opinion which we ourselves have created all these years through propaganda and sacrifice.

So, let a scheme for prohibition be formulated. That is what I want the Minister to consider. Then, all else will follow. Let us not be side-tracked by the so-called failures and the problem of finance. There is a lot of meaning in the couplet of Rahim which Shri Feroze Gandhi quoted the other day while he was speaking on the insurance Bill. He said:

तरुवर फल नहीं खात हैं, सरवर पियत न पानि

'The tree does not eat its own fruit, the river does not drink its own water'. Let not the State tempt its own people to ruin from drink.

I would like to say a word about so-called failure. Several things have failed. Co-operation has failed—has not succeeded fully. But do we give up the method of co-operation in uplifting the economic condition of the villages? The Reserve Bank is going ahead with expenditure of more and more money for this purpose. In the same way, let not a temporary failure discourage us. Let the same spirit prevail in all matters.

I would now ask the Minister whether he accepts my Resolution or not.

Shri Nanda: I think it was evident from what I said that although the spirit of the Resolution is entirely acceptable, the wording is such that I would prefer the amendment moved by Shri K. P. Tripathi.

Mr. Chairman: It has not yet been moved.

Shri Nanda: It is on paper.

Mr. Chairman: So I take it that the hon. Minister is not prepared to accept the Resolution as it has been worded by the Mover.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: If the hon. Minister is prepared to accept the amendment of Shri K. P. Tripathi's, I would also gladly accept the amended form of the Resolution. I request that you waive the rules, if necessary, to allow this Resolution to be passed in the amended form.

My final submission is that Prohibition being the greatest boon of Gandhiji to the landless proletariat, we should help them to realise its benefits to the full. I hope the House as a whole and those hon. Members who have moved other amendments will co-operate with me in getting the agreed amendment of Shri K. P. Tripathi's moved and passed.

Mr. Chairman: Shri K. P. Tripathi has not moved his amendment. The notice came very late. Since the hon. Mover as well as Government are prepared to accept his amendment, I propose that Shri K. P. Tripathi be allowed to move his amendment but without having the right of making a speech.

Shri K. P. Tripathi (Darrang): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:

> "This House is of opinion that Prohibition should be regarded as an integral part of the Second Five Year Plan and recommends that the Planning Commission should formulate the necessary programme to bring about nation-wide Prohibition speedily and effectively."

I am not making a speech.

Mr. Chairman: Amendment No. 15 is moved. There is one amendment, No. 16, which has not been moved. But I do not think either the hon. Mover or the Government accepts it.

Now I shall put the amendment moved by Shri K. P. Tripathi to the vote of the House. If this is carried, then all other amendments as well as the original motion moved by Shri C. R. Narasimhan will be barred.

Dr. Rama Rao: Before you put that amendment to the vote of the House, may I request you to read out my amendment, which I think, the hon. Minister should be able to accept? My amendment, while accepting the principle of Prohibition, only specifies the employment aspect.

Mr. Chairman: Is the hon. Minister prepared to accept it?

Shri Nanda: I have stated very categorically our stand regarding employment. The rest of the contents of that amendment are absorbed in the amendment we have accepted.

Mr. Chairman: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister is not prepared to accept the amendment moved by Dr. Rama Rao, I propose to put Shri K. P. Tripathi's amendment to the vote of the House.

The question is:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substitued:

> "This House is of opinion that Prohibition should be regarded as an integral part of the Second Five Year Plan and recommends that the Planning Commission should formulate the necessary programme to bring about nation-wide Prohibition speedily and effectively".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: All other amendments are barried.

RESOLUTION *RE* APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL STATE UNDERTAKINGS

Shri G. D. Somani (Nagaur-Pali): I beg to move:

> "This House is of opinion that a Committee be appointed by the Government consisting of independent persons having the requisite knowledge and experience, including some industrialists and businessmen, to examine the important aspects of the industrial and commercial undertakings and multipurpose projects of the Central and State Governments, whether organised on Departmental lines, or as public corporations, or as public or private limited companies with instructions to submit their findings and recommendations to Parliament. The terms of reference of the Committee shall as follows:
>
> (1) to examine the planning, development policy and targets fixed and realised in the case of each of them, and to recommend appropriate basis for future policy in respect of these matters;
>
> (2) to find out whether the capital cost of each of them is commensurate with output and direct benefit bestowed upon the community;
>
> (3) to examine the capital cost of each of them and find out if the expenditure has been according to estimates and whether such capital costs are reasonable, especially as compared to capital cost of comparable units in the private sector;
>
> (4) to examine the cost structure of each of them, and also the efficiency of operation of each of them, and report whether any of them are likely to show profits or losses after providing fully for all expenses and for basic and extra (not initial) depreciation at rates prescribed in the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1922;
>
> (5) to examine the pricing policy of each of them and ascertain its propriety;
>
> (6) to examine their accounting methods to report whether they are on business lines and give a correct picture of their position, whether they are written in a way that enables critical examination of the financial results, whe-

[Shri G. D. Somani]

ther cost accounts are properly maintained, and whether the report and accounts are given due publicity;

(7) to find out whether any of them receive favourable treatment in the matter of allocation of raw materials, steel, cement and other articles in short supply, in allotment of railway wagons in Government purchases, and in other matters, which can be reasonably construed as amounting to discrimination in their favour against concerns in the private sector competing for the commodities, services or orders; and

(8) to examine and report on any other matter relevant to the above, which the Committee think fit to examine."

My Resolution is about the appointment of a Committee to examine the various aspects of working of State industrial and commercial undertakings. It is a long and comprehensive Resolution. It suggests that the Committee should consist of those who have got the necessary knowledge and experience and who are experts and also the Members of this House.

So far as the working of our public undertakings is concerned there can be difference of opinion on the question that these must be run on most sound and healthy lines. We have had in this House many occasions when certain Members from time to time have drawn attention to the several deficiencies, defects and shortcomings of the working of these enterprises. My submission is that so far there has been no clear picture available of the general pattern of management which is being followed by the Government about these industrial and commercial undertakings on the one hand and the action that the Government may have taken on the other hand.

I do not desire in the least to propose any sort of *post-mortem* examination of the various defects and deficiencies that may have been discovered. My sole object in moving this Resolution is to ensure that at a time when the public sector is fast expanding, it is very desirable that the Government should take the utmost possible steps and precautions to see that every pie of our public money is properly utilised and that there is no scope for any irregularity, wastage or extravagance.

At a little later stage, I would go into certain details of the working of these enterprises. But at the very outset, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to certain inherent weaknesses of the public sector undertakings. First of all, many of these undertakings are functioning in a position of monopoly. When units in the private sector function in a competitive field, naturally those in charge of the management have perforce to take the necessary steps to ensure that they function in a most efficient way, because otherwise they immediately face the consequences, and in many cases even get wiped out of existence. But when any undertaking functions in a position of monopoly, naturally it is somewhat difficult to detect any inefficiency that might be present in the functioning of that undertaking, and the community continues to pay the price for that inefficiency simply because no other unit is competing with that unit, and the community has got to accept the goods delivered by that undertaking at whatever cost.

Apart from that, there is another aspect and that is that while the units in the private sector—those in charge of the management—have got a direct financial stake in those concerns, which naturally leads to the drive and incentive, it is absent from the public undertakings where those in management have no direct financial stake. My point, therefore, is that at a time when under the Second Five Year Plan a gigantic expansion of the public sector is envisaged, it is very essential that Government should take serious notice of the irregularities, lapses, deficiencies and defects that have been discovered in the working of these industrial undertakings from time to time and, after analysing the reasons for these drawbacks, they should evolve a pattern of management which will, as far as is humanly possible, eliminate any possible scope for wastage and extravagance.

In this connection, I cannot do better than quote the findings of the Estimates Committee—a Committee of our own House. Here is the Sixteenth Report of the Estimates Committee regarding the organisation and administration of nationalised industrial undertakings and

this is what the Estimates Committee has got to say about the mode and pattern of management in our public sector undertakings :

> "The Committee consider that the Boards of Directors who have been appointed to the various public undertakings have not been fulfilling any useful role inasmuch as they are all nominated by Government mostly from government officials of the various Ministries, their powers being limited. They meet after long intervals and except for being modelled on the pattern of organisation usually adopted in a private joint-stock company, nothing of importance either from the point of Government or from that of the undertaking has been done by them."

This is really a very serious verdict of the Estimates Committee that the present pattern of management of the State industrial undertakings is absolutely not fulfilling any useful purpose whatsoever. The Committee further goes on to say :

> "State undertakings are at present placed under the control of either the Ministry of Production or some other Ministry depending upon the nature of the undertaking. The Committee have noticed that in the relations between these undertakings and the Ministry, the former are treated in the same manner as Departments and Officers of Government controlled and supervised by the Secretariat. The State undertakings have thus become adjuncts to Ministries and are treated more or less on the same lines as any subordinate organisation or office. The Committee deplore this tendency which has had a harmful effect on the productive activity of the undertakings as these have been subjected to all the usual red-tape and procedural delays common to a Government Department with serious consequential effect on production."

This report was present in June 1955 (*Interruption*) and so far as one can see the implications of the recommendations of this committee, the conclusion is irresistible that the way in which these State undertakings and enterprises are going on something radical is required to be done to ensure that our limited resources are not frittered away in wasteful expenditure.

In this connection, I would like to make one or two submissions. The general characteristics applicable to almost all these undertakings since these have been started in the public sector have been that almost invariably they have fallen behind schedule. Instance after instance can be given where the provision which the hon. Finance Minister makes every year for the different undertakings in the public sector is not utilised. That means, naturally, that the targets of time and production which are laid down in the original schemes are never fulfilled and the original schedule of production has never been maintained.

I will go into certain individual cases, but my point is that even upto this time, upto the time the hon. Finance Minister presented his last Budget,—it is quite clear that the investment in the public sector undertakings has fallen short of the provision that has been made from time to time. That shows generally the inefficiency of the management and the organisation in charge of these undertakings and its failure to take proper steps to ensure that the provision which was made after proper scrutiny and after proper examination is utilised usefully and properly and in proper time.

The next thing about these various undertakings has been that in many cases the original estimates have always been exceeded and it has not been possible for many of these undertakings to fulfil their capital cost programmes within the original budgeted outlay. In this connection, I would like to give a few instances.

Let us take the question of the Sindri Fertilizer Factory which is one of our most important industries in the public sector. This factory was originally estimated to cost something like Rs. 10·53 crores and eventually the factory has cost in capital outlay about Rs. 23 crores. It means that the actual capital outlay has been more than doubled. Here is what the Estimates Committee has got to say about this.

> "The delay in the acquisition of land cost the Exchequer an increase of 400 per cent. in the cost of land, 80 per cent. in the cost of the plant and machinery, 40 per cent. in the cost of fabrication."

[Shri G. D. Somani]

While the First Five Year Plan had mentioned that the Sindri plant, as completed in October 1951, is capable of producing 3,50,000 tons of ammonium sulphate per year and it indeed hoped that the corresponding monthly rate of output will be attained shortly, in fact, the targetted rate of output was attained only in October 1954, that is almost three years after the Factory went into production.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Madam, I am yet to know of any industrial unit.....

An Hon. Member: No 'Madam'.

Shri G. D. Somani: Mr. Speaker, I am sorry.

I have yet to know of any industrial unit in the private sector where after starting production, the target of production is reached years after production begins.

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): Quite a large number.

Shri G. D. Somani: Even with regard to the price at which this ammonium sulphate is being sold to the public I have to make a point. That was what I was referring to as the monopoly enjoyed by these State undertakings and said that it costs heavily to the public. The latest price, as I know, charged by the Sindri Factory is Rs. 315 per ton f.o.r. Sindri. The hon. Minister for Production is aware of the recommendation of his own expert committee which has estimated that in any new fertilizer factory which might be put up—and here I may refer to the case of Rajasthan—the cost of production will be somewhere about Rs. 175, per ton. Here is the Sindri Factory with a capital outlay of about Rs. 25 crores and after so many years of its working it is selling ammonium sulphate which is a material of vital necessity to our poor people at a price which is so prohibitively high compared to the rate at which any efficient unit might have been able to deliver. Certainly, the cost that the public has to pay in running this Factory can very well be imagined on the basis of the recommendations of the expert committee of the Ministry of Production itself.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am sorry to interrupt, but the hon. Member is aware that the cost of production of fertiliser in a private factory, namely, Alwaye Factory, is Rs. 350 per ton and Sindri is subsidising the selling of the fertiliser manufactured at Alwaye. It is a private factory. We can compare the prices of production of a private factory with the prices of production at Sindri. As regards the factory which is likely to be established in Rajasthan, he referred to the estimates and much may be said on that later.

Shri G. D. Somani: I am concerned with the estimates given by their own committee. The private firm may have its own limitations—I do not know their capacity and handicaps—but here is an expert opinion of a body appointed by the Ministry of Production which has placed on record the estimated cost of production in any new fertiliser factory today and if one were to estimate for the factory in Rajasthan, it will be somewhere near Rs. 160 per ton, and this has been substantiated by facts and figures, and the facts have got to be faced.

Coming to some other projects in the public sector, I may refer to the Damodar Valley Corporation. The Enquiry Committee presided over by Shri P. S. Rau, reported early in 1954 a great deal of mismanagement in the operation of the Corporation leading to a loss of a sum of Rs. 1·64 crores in the Konar Project alone. The Committee also made strong criticism regarding the frequent changes in the design and construction features of the Konar Dam. The original design was prepared in 1956. Later a French firm was appointed to recast the design, a Swiss firm as consulting engineer and an Indian firm as contractor. The Swiss firm made major changes and on these changes the Committee has commented:

> "It is not understood these costly changes were suggested or accepted soon after the Grouner Bros. (the Swiss firm) had declared the S.C.B. design (the French firm) to be sound and economical."

I am drawing attention to this river valley project also because as I said, the mode of management in these undertakings is such that due to certain defacts in the mode of management, certain irregularities and lack of efficiency have been caused to the country.

Coming to some other projects, of course, I can refer to similar things again. About the Bhakra Dam, it has yet to be established about the scandal as to how much money it will cost to the exchequer for the series of irregularities that seem to have been perpetrated there.

Coming again to industrial projects, I may refer to the cement factory at Mirzapur. That cement factory has cost a capital outlay of Rs. 4½ crores with a rated capacity of 1½ lakh tons per year. Being connected with cement industry, I can say with personal knowledge that private individuals will be able to construct two cement factories of the same size in the same amount in half the period which the U.P. Government took to bring the factory into production. I am sure Rs. 2 crores of capital outlay can easily bring a cement factory of 1½ lakh tons.....

Shri B. D. Pande (Almorah Distt.—North East): And at that place?

Shri G. D. Somani: I am prepared to offer two cement factories of 1½ lakh tons for Rs. 4½ crores at any place.

Shri B. D. Pande: In Mirzapur?

Shri G. D. Somani: Yes, in the same place.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Let my hon. friend be appointed the manager of that concern.

Shri G. D. Somani: Coming again to another State enterprise, that is the N.E.P.A. news factory.....

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Pratapgarh Distt. —West *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—East): Is it news factory?

Shri G. D. Somani: Newsprint factory—I am sorry I said news factory. That factory is under construction perhaps since 1947 or 1948. Seven or eight years have passed by and the latest information is that the factory is still producing only about 25 tons a day as against its rated capacity of 100 tons. The factory started production more than a year ago, but it is still not running smoothly and properly. From the latest reports that I have, I find that the factory is running at a very low rated capacity and it will still be a long time before the factory will be able to work economically.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): Which factory?

Shri G. D. Somani: NEPA factory in Madhya Pradesh.

Then I shall give the example of the Machine Tool Prototype Factory, Ambernath. According to the timetable, this factory was to go into production by November 1950 and was to be ready for full production by May 1951. Actually, the factory was opened in January, 1953. One of the reason advanced to why the factory could not go into production within the scheduled time was that buildings were not ready by them.

About the Hindustan Housing Factory, I may say that it was set up by Government as early as 1948, and three years after the setting up, it was decided to abandon the original scheme for the production of pre-fabricated houses and explore new avenues for putting the factory in profitable use. So, the production programme was completely revised. The factory went into production in 1954, six years after it was set up.

About the Machine Tool Prototype Factory, Ambernath, a number of irregularities have been reported with regard to this factory. A contract was entered into by Government in May, 1949 with a foreign concern for the establishment of a fully equipped machine to *cum* prototype factory. A maximum ceiling of Rs. 2·2 crores was laid down as payment to the company in consideration of which the company undertook to supply machinery equipment, etc., and instal the same. The agreement, however, did not include any agreed list of machinery, equipment, and no particular expenditures were detailed therein. The foreign concern was paid advances in contravention of the terms of agreement although the contract did not stipulate how the foreign concern would set about purchasing the stores from other sources. There was no check exercised by the Ministry of Defence on the reasonableness or otherwise of the prices at which purchases were made by the foreign concern although a provision to this effect existed in the contract. The agreement provided for the training of Indian personnel and yet 13 foreign technicians were reported to be continuing still in the factory.

Then, about the Hirakud Dam Project, in a statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha by the Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power, reference

[Shri G. D. Somani]

was made to a number of dismissals and transfers as a result of irregular practices. The Chief Engineer of the Project, who was responsible for administration breakdown due to inefficient control leading to irregularities and intrigues had been recalled and reverted as a Superintending Engineer. A Superintending Engineer was also transferred in the same connection.

My purpose in giving these few examples of serious defects and irregularities and lack of fulfilment within the targeted period is only to draw the attention of the Government to the serious situation to which the Estimates Committee itself has drawn attention.

I will therefore say a few words about the pattern of management which should be adopted by the Government. We have at present three forms of management. There are undertakings like the Railways and Posts and Telegraphs which are managed departmentally; then there are statutory corporations, and thirdly, there is the joint-stock company system. As I have read out from the report of the Estimates Committee, in spite of these different forms of management, for all practical purposes the position today is that all the industrial and commercial undertakings in the public sector are functioning as departments of Government or Ministry concerned. There is no flexibility, no autonomy and no initiative left to the management. So far as even the board of management is concerned, the Chairman is either the Secretary of the Ministry itself or some other senior officer, and the official majority is there, with only here and there one or two non-official directors attached, which does not in the least serve the purpose which we have of ensuring sound and healthy management of our public sector undertakings.

I would in this connection draw the attention of the Government to a system of management what the late President Roosevelt called "clothed with the power of Government but possessed of the flexibility and initiative of private enterprise" or in the words of Herbert Morrison "combine public ownership, public accountability and business management for public ends".

I would like to quote what the Estimates Committee had said regarding the future set-up. I do not quite agree with all the recommendations of theirs but there is no doubt that so far as the present system or pattern is concerned, it requires radical re-adjustment to ensure that they will function as efficient and sound units. This is what the Estimates Committee in their Sixteenth Report says :

> "A commercial undertaking must be run on business principles; that is, it must have a large measure of autonomy in day to day administration. It should have its own system of procuring raw materials, recruiting labour and personnel and should have a separate organisation. It should of course be regulated on the basis of Company Law and subjected to commercial audit, cost of accounting and commercial principles of business. So far as broad questions of policy are concerned, it may be subject to the general control and supervision by the Government, but it should be given a free hand within the framework of that policy to produce up to the optimum size at economic cost."

My submission is that this exhaustive report of the Estimates Committee containing the review of the nature of management that prevails in our State undertakings is a very interesting commentary as to how the exchequer has suffered due to the present system of defective pattern of management. I would like to know from the Government as to the steps that they have undertaken now that almost nine or ten months have passed since this report was presented to this House. After all, the Estimates Committee is a body of this House and when it has gone into the entire pattern of management and drawn our attention to serious loss due to inefficient production that is going in various undertakings due to the present system of management the matter required much more urgent attention from the Government than that which they seem to have paid to the recommendations of this Committee.

There is again a reference to the Ministry of Production with relation to the National Instruments Factory, Calcutta. Again, here is what the Estimates Committee, in its Twenty-second Report, has got to say :

> "The factory is treated as a Department of the Government and its accounts are accordingly maintained on the same basis, that is,

only cash accounts of receipts and disbursements are maintained against the grants. There is no trading, manufacturing or profit and loss account or balance-sheet and the capital investments are not also shown in any capital statement. There is no depreciation of the capital value of the assets, etc. Accordingly, it is not possible to determine whether the factory is working on a profit or loss."

This is what they have said with reference to the manufacturing company functioning under the Ministry of Production; the way in which the accounts and the annual reports are presented does not in any way give a real picture of the conditions of the industrial undertakings nor on that basis one is able to find out whether the concern is actually making of a loss or profit.

As I said at the outset, my whole object in going into all those irregularities of the various undertakings is simply to draw attention to the future. At a time when we are having a gigantic programme of expansion in the public sector, it is a matter of very serious and vital import to this House as well as to the country and we should be satisfied that the Government are really very much concerned with the way in which these undertakings have functioned in the past and that they should have devised a machinery or a system of management which will, as far as possible, leave no room or scope for any extravagance or waste of expenditure in any possible manner. On that point, I maintain that the Government have still not given very serious and urgent attention which this vital problem demands. The very simple demand in my resolution is to appoint a Committee of experts—those who have knowledge and experience—and also Members of this House to go into the entire policy of these State undertakings.

They will, besides pointing out the deficiencies, lapses and irregularities of the past, recommend the pattern of management which will achieve the objective of management on sound and healthy lines. That is the main, sole and primary purpose of this Committee. It is a matter which does not brook any delay. It is a matter which has to be given the highest possible priority because with our limited resources the present system—the point cannot be too strongly overemphasised, the Estimates Committee itself has pointed out—of management of Boards etc., is serving no useful purpose. This is again an opinion which cannot be taken lightheartedly. If we agree—and there can be no difference of opinion on this point—that our industrial and commercial undertakings in the public sector must be run on healthy and sound lines then I do not think there could be any objection to the appointment of a committee to go into the whole question and to report. After all, we are having committees and commissions from time to time on several issues and this issue is of sufficient importance from the national development point of view and I do not think that the Government in the least will be justified in refusing the appointment of a committee.

So far as the personnel or even terms of reference of the committee are concerned, these can be modified or adjusted in a manner in which the aim of the resolution will be achieved.

In the end I again want to assure the House and the Government that my purpose in bringing in this resolution is simply to remove the various defects and deficiencies that have been disclosed and that have been recorded by the various responsible bodies. It is only fair to the House and to the country that the Government should certainly take the opinion of experts and should allow a committee to go into the whole matter to recommend what should be the future set-up of management to ensure that everything possible will be done so that not a single penny of the public money will be allowed to be frittered away or wasted.

Mr. Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that a Committee be appointed by the Government consisting of independent persons having the requisite knowledge and experience, including some industrialists and businessmen, to examine the important aspects of the industrial and commercial undertakings and multipurpose projects of the Central and State Governments, whether organised on Departmental lines, or as public corporations, or as public or private limited companies with instructions to submit their findings

[Mr. Speaker]

and recommendations to Parliament. The terms of reference of the Committee shall be as follows :—

(1) to examine the planning, development policy and targets fixed and realised in the case of each of them, and to recommend appropriate basis for future policy in respect of these matters;

(2) to find out whether the capital cost of each of them is commensurate with output and direct benefit bestowed upon the community;

(3) to examine the capital cost of each of them and find out if the expenditure has been according to estimates, and whether such capital costs are reasonable, especially as compared to capital cost of comparable units in the private sector;

(4) to examine the cost structure of each of them, and also the efficiency of operation of each of them, and report whether any of them are likely to show profits or losses after providing fully for all expenses and for basic and extra (not initial) depreciation at rates prescribed in the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922;

(5) to examine the pricing policy of each of them and ascertain its propriety;

(6) to examine their accounting methods to report whether they are on business lines and give a correct picture of their position, whether they are written in a way that enables critical examination of the financial results, whether cost accounts are properly maintained, and whether the report and accounts are given due publicity;

(7) to find out whether any of them receive favourable treatment in the matter of allocation of raw materials, steel, cement and other articles in short supply, in allotment of railway wagons in Government purchases, and in other matters, which can be reasonably construed as amounting to discrimination in their favour and against concerns in the private sector competing for the commodities, services or orders; and

(8) to examine and report on any other matter relevant to the above, which the Committee think fit to examine."

Shri K. C. Sodhia (Sagar) : I beg to move :

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted;

"This House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of independent persons having requisite knowledge and experience, including some industrialists and members of Parliament be appointed to examine the important aspects of all industrial and commercial undertakings of the Central and State Governments, whether, organised on Departmental lines, or otherwise as public corporations or public or private companies with instructions to submit their report to Parliament. The terms of reference of the Committee shall be as follows :

(1) to examine the planning and development policy and the targets fixed and realised in each of them and to recommend appropriate basis for future policy;

(2) to examine the capital cost of each of them and to find out whether the expenditure has been according to estimate and whether such capital costs are reasonable;

(3) to examine the cost structure and operational efficiency thereof and to recommend how they are likely to show profits;

(4) to examine the pricing policy adopted and to ascertain the propriety thereof.

(5) to examine their accounting methods and to suggest improvements therein and to find out whether they receive any favourable treatment *vis-a-vis* the private sector; and

(6) to examine any other relevant matters in this connection.

The Committee should submit their report within six months."

Mr. Speaker : Amendment moved:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted;

"This House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of independent persons having requisite knowledge and experience, including some industrialists and members of

Parliament be appointed to examine the important aspects of all industrial and commercial undertakings of the Central and State Governments, whether, organised on Departmental lines, or otherwise as public corporations or public or private companies with instructions to submit their report to Parliament. The terms of reference of the Committee shall be as follows :

(1) to examine the planning and development policy and the targets fixed and realised in each of them and to recommend appropriate basis for future policy;

(2) to examine the capital cost of each of them and to find out whether the expenditure has been according to estimate and whether such capital costs are reasonable;

(3) to examine the cost structure and operational efficiency thereof and to recommend how they are likely to show profits;

(4) to examine the pricing policy adopted and to ascertain the propriety thereof.

(5) to examine their accounting methods and to suggest improvements therein and to find out whether they receive any favourable treatment *vis-a-vis* the private sector; and

(6) to examine any other relevant matters in this connection.

The Committee should submit their report within six months."

श्री के० सी० सोधिया : मैं ने श्री सोमानी जी के प्रस्ताव को बहुत ध्यान से पढ़ा। मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि इस हाउस के किसी भी हिस्से को लें इस सम्बन्ध में मेम्बरों के दो मत हो ही नहीं सकते। मैं सोमानी जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने पार्लियामेंट में आखिरी वक्त में इस प्रस्ताव को पेश किया। मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद दूं या इस पार्लियामेंट के भाग्य को धन्यवाद दूं मैं नहीं कह सकता ।

5 P.M.

मान्यवर, मैं उन पुस्तकों को नहीं ले आया हूं जिन पुस्तकों के आधार पर यह बात निर्विवाद रूप से कही जा सके कि सरकार ने इन पांच,सात या दस सालों में जो जो उद्योग धन्धे खोले हैं उनमें बड़ी भारी पोल है। इस पोल का पता हर साल हमारे कंट्रोलर और आडीटर जनरल साहब लगाते हैं और भला हो इस हाउस की एस्टीमेट कमेटी का कि जिसने कई बार खूब छान बीन करके इसका खुलासा किया है। मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि मैं इन उद्योगधन्धों के वार्षिक विवरण को और उनके नफे नुकसान के हिसाब को बड़े ध्यान से देखता हूं। इस हाउस में दो, चार, दस ऐसे सदस्य हैं जिन्हें इन हिसाबों को ध्यान से पढ़ने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ होगा। वे सदस्य निःसन्देह यह स्वीकार करेंगे कि इन हिसाबों में इन आंकड़ों में और छोर कहीं भी नहीं मिल सकता। लाखों की रकमें इधर से उधर उठाकर चुपचाप रख दीं जाती हैं और साधारण विवेकबुद्धि का कोई भी सभासद उनको ठीक से समझ ही नहीं पाता। इसलिए बड़े विचार के बाद मैं ने अपने मित्र श्री जी० डी० सोमानी के इस प्रस्ताव को पढ़ने के बाद, उसमें कुछ कांट छांट करी और कांट छांट मैं ने इस लिए की है कि आखिर में इतनें बड़े भारी काम को देखने और जानने के वास्ते जो कमेटी मुक़र्रर की जावेगी उसको साल भर लग जाना एक साधारण बात है। अतएव मैं ने सोमानी जी के प्रस्ताव में से जितने ऐवर रैडी प्लांस हैं, उनको हटा दिया है, उन गंदे कपड़ों को साफ़ करते समय हमारी नाक मारे बदबू के फ़ट चुकी है, इसलिए मैं उनके बारे में कमेटी को फिरसे बिठाने की सुबुद्धि को नहीं धारण कर सकता, इसलिए मैं ने सिर्फ़ सरकार के वह कारखाने जिन कारखानों को कमर्शियल अंडरटेकिंग्स (वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम) कहा जाता है, सिर्फ़ उन्हीं की जांच के वास्ते मैं ने इस कमेटी को महदूद कर रक्खा है और इस बात का मेरे प्रस्ताव में ज़िक्र है कि यह कमेटी ६ महीने के भीतर अपनी रिपोर्ट को हाउस के सामने पेश करे। यदि ऐसा हुआ तो हम लोग इस पार्लियामेंट में आये हुए आदमी अपनी मेहनत को अपनी आंखों के सामने सफ़ल होते देख सकेंगे। वहां यदि कमेटी मुक़र्रर की गई और जैसा मेरे मित्र सोमानी जी ने अपने प्रस्ताव में इस के वास्ते कोई टाइम लिमिट नहीं रक्खी है और अगर ऐसा हुआ तो इस हाउस का यह सौभाग्य नहीं हो सकेगा कि पांच साल में जिस बर्बादी को इस ने अपनी आंखों से देखा उस बर्बादी को थोड़ा बहुत रोकने के प्रयास में जो कमेटी रिपोर्ट देती है, उस रिपोर्ट को भी अपनी आंखों के सामने देख लेता।

[श्री के० सी० सांघिया]

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कौन कौन सी अंडरटेकिंग्स (उपक्रम) को लूं, मुझे तो ऐसा समय प्राय: दीखता है कि इस सरकार का हर एक मंत्री अपनी अपनी सीट के नीचे २,२ और ४,४ कमर्शियल अंडरटेकिंग्स (वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम) को लेकर बैठा है और आप समझिये कि जब इस प्रस्ताव का प्रतिवाद हमारे सारे मिनिस्टर्स लोग एकदम से करेंगे से तो इस हाउस के हिमत से हिमतवार मेंम्बर के भी छक्के छूट जायेंगे। लेकिन मैं आपसे इस बात को कहता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब चाहे सब के सब क्यों न कहें, लेकिन मेरी अन्तरात्मा इस बात को स्पष्ट कहती है कि जिस तरीके से इस किस्म के कामों को चलाया जाना चाहिए वह तरीका बिलकुल अख्तियार नहीं किया जाता। बात यह है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर (ग़ैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र) के आदमी अपने शेयर होल्डरों (अंशधारिओं) के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, यह पब्लिक सेक्टर (सरकारी क्षेत्र) है, इस पब्लिक सेक्टर (सरकारी क्षेत्र) में जसे १० लाख यहां वैसे १० लाख उधर, इसलिए मिनिस्टर साहब इन बातोंके बारें मैं ज्यादा चिंता नहीं करते, मुझे जहां तक मालूम है हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने पिछले साल बजट के समय इस बात को कहा था कि भाई इनमें खामियां (कमियां) जरूर हैं और उनकी खामियों (कमियों) को निकालने के वास्त कोई न कोई उपाय जरूर किया जायेगा लेकिन आज साल के १२ महीने हो चुके, और इस पार्लियामेंट के समयकाल की अवधि भी अब निकट आ गई है तो भी मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह नहीं फरमाया कि वे किस तरह से इस मिसमैनजमेंट (कु-प्रबन्ध) को दूर करना चाहते हैं। मैं आपसे सच कहूं कि जब में इस बात का विचार करता हूं कि इस देश के करोडों आदमी जिनको सिर्फ़ खाने के वास्ते ज्वार की रोटी और नमक मिलता है, उनके पैसों को यह सरकार इकट्ठा करके इस तरह करोडों रूपये की बर्बादी करे, इस बात को देख कर के मेरी छाती के ऊपर तो सांप लौट जाता है। मैं आपसे सच कहता हूं और मैंने देखा कि मेरा बहुत सारा समय प्राय: इन्हीं रिपोर्टों को ध्यान से पढ़ने में, इन कमर्शियल अंडरटेकिंग्स (वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम) के हिसाबों को समझने में जाता हैं लेकिन मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं तो इस बात को समझ ही नही पाया कि आया यह कमर्शियल अंडरटेकिंग्स (वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम) इस देशकी सबसे बुद्धिमान सरकार द्वारा चलाई जाने वाली चीजें हैं या सिर्फ़ गावों के गवारों द्वारा चलाई हुई चीजें हैं। मैं आपसे कहूं कि कौस्ट एकाउंट (लागत लेखा) आप देखिये हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब के पास इतनी आर्डिनेंस फैक्टरीज हैं, इन आर्डिनेंस फैक्टरीज में करोड़ों रुपये का माल तैयार होता है लेकिन कौस्ट एकाउंट के बारे में अगर आप पूछे तो मैं इस बात को कहूंगा कि उसके बारे में आज तक भी सच्चे दिल से इस चीज का कौस्ट एकाउंटिंग निकालने का कभी प्रयास नहीं किया गया और मैं आपसे कहूं कि इन्हीं की देखादेखी हमारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस भी खूब अनाप-शनाप खच करती हैं और खर्चा करने के बाद में १०,१० और १२,१२ साल के बाद में उनकी कमर्शियल अंडरटेकिंग्स (वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम) में एक दमड़ी का भी फ़ायदा नज़र नहीं आता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको बता दूं कि हमारे टैक्सेशन एनक्वारी कमिशन (करजांच आयोग) ने तीन बड़ी बड़ी जिल्दें निकाली हैं और उन तीन जिल्दों में उन्होंने एक चैप्टर (अध्याय) जो टैक्स रेवेन्यू के बारे में लिखा हैं। मैं अपने मिनिस्टर साहबान से और खास कर वित्तमंत्री महोदय से इस बात की सिफ़ारिश करूंगा कि वह उस चैप्टर को ध्यान से पढ़े और उसके मुताबिक यह जो १०० करोड़ से ज्यादा का खर्चा, १०० करोड़ से ज्यादा की पूंजी जो इस सरकार ने उन कारखानों में लगाई है, उनसे इस देश के आदमियों को कितनी राहत मिलती है, कितनी उनको आमदानी होती है, एक्सचेकर (राजकोष) को उनसे क्या मिलता है, इस बात को ध्यान से देखने की कोशिश करें, तो मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि जिस रक़म को हमने कमर्शियल अंडरटेकिंग्स (वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम) में लगाया है, उस रक़म में से कम से कम ४ रुपये प्रति सैकड़े के हिसाब से ब्याज तो मिलना ही चाहिये ऐसा तो नहीं कि हम बाज़ार में जा करके ४ रुपये सैकड़े के हिसाब से अरबों रुपया क़र्ज़ लेते फिरें और इस देश की आने वाली संतान के ऊपर यह ब्याज का भार छोड़ जाये और मैं जानता हूं कि आपको शायद यह मालूम होगा कि ८० करोड़ रुपया सालाना का हमें ब्याज देना पड़ता है। इस ८० करोड़ रुपये सालाना ब्याज की जो रक़म है यह आगे चल करके और कितनी बढ़ जायेगी और इस देश की हमारी भावी संतानों के ऊपर इसका कितना वज़न होगा, इस बात को भी देखना चाहिए, अतएव मेरा यह कहना है कि

इस विषय में आपको ज्यादा खामोशी अख्तियार नहीं करनी चाहिये । आप जो यह समझते हैं कि आपकी रिपोर्ट चूंकि अंग्रेजी में निकलती है इसलिये इस देश के सर्वसाधारण लोग उनको नहीं जान पाये हैं, सो बात नहीं है । इस देश के करोड़ों आदमी इस बात को जानने लगे हैं कि इस सरकार का अंधाधुंध काम है, इसलिए इस अंधाधुंधी को आप रोकें और जैसा कि मेरे मित्र श्री जी० डी० सोमानी ने कहा है, एक कमेटी आप अविलंब बना दें, इसमें आप की शान का कोई सवाल नहीं होना चाहिए और न सरकार की शान का ही कोई सवाल होना चाहिये । यह सरकार कांग्रेस की सरकार है जिस सरकार ने इस बात की क़सम उठाई हुई है कि वह देश के आदमियों की तरक्की करेगी, इसलिए मंत्री महोदय को मेरी नम्र सलाह है कि वह इस कमेटी के निर्माण की बात को बिना चूं चपड़ के स्वीकार कर लें और उसको आदेश दें कि वह अपनी रिपोर्ट को ६ महीने के भीतर तैयार करके पेश कर दें ताकि हम सब लोग इस बात को देख लें कि हां, हमारी सरकार वाक़ई (वास्तव) में गरीबों के हित के वास्ते उतनी ही तत्पर है जितनी वह कहा करती है ।

मेरे मित्रों, मैं आपसे इस बात की विनंति करूंगा कि आप इस प्रस्ताव. . . . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must kindly remember that he is in Parliament.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: I am finishing. You need not be impatient about it.

Mr. Speaker: He has still 4 minutes more.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Thank you.

Mr. Speaker: But, he must feel that this is Parliament and he must address the Speaker.

श्री के० सी० सोधिया : इसलिये मैं आपसे अर्ज करूंगा कि जो मैनेजमेंट (प्रबन्ध) की खामियां (कमियां) हैं, उनको आप देखें जैसे आप ने बोर्ड आफ डाईरेक्टर्स बना रक्खे हैं वह बोर्ड आफ डाईरेक्टर्स सिवाये भत्ता खाने के और कोई काम नहीं करते, इसको आप देख लें । इसके सिवा आप मेहरबानी करके अपने हिसाबों को इस तरह पास करावें कि जिस में कोई कमी न रह जावे । हम थोड़ी अक्ल वाले हैं, कोई एकानामिस्ट (अर्थशास्त्री) नहीं हैं, न हम उतनी एकानामी समझते हैं जितने कि कम्पनी के लोग, लेकिन हम यह समझना चाहते हैं कि फलां कम्पनी ने या फलां अन्डरटेकिंग (उपक्रम) ने साल भर में हम को और इस देश के आदमियों को कौन सा फ़ायदा पहुंचाया। लाभ की बात जाने दीजिये, अगर काम न भी हो, साल दो साल आप कह सकते हैं कि अभी वह नये नये अंडरटेकिंग्स (उपक्रम) हैं, ऐसी चीजें हम बना रहे हैं जो दूसरे आदमी इस देश में नहीं बनाते हैं । तो हमें इस बात की चिन्ता नहीं कि साल, दो साल, चार साल हमें नफ़ा न हो, आप की मोनोपोली (एकाधिकार) तो है, जिन चीजों का आप बनाते हैं अगर आप उनको दूसरों को बनाने देंगे तो आप के कारखानों में किस किस्म की कारवाई होती है इस का भंडाफ़ोड़ हो जायेगा, इस लिये आप वैसा न करें, लेकिन आप मेहरबानी कर कोई बात को जरूर देखें कि आप के यहां कास्ट ऐकाउंटिंग सिस्टम कैसा है, आप कौन माल ऐसे मुहैया करते हैं जिन पर कुछ ड्यूटी नहीं लेते हैं नाना प्रकार के नामों से कौन से नाना प्रकार के लोगों को फ़ायदा पहुंचता हैं । आप इस बात को भी देखें कि जो आप का हिसाब है, वह बिल्कुल जायज हो ताकि सब बातें मालूम हो जायें और एक एक कर के सरकार को भी पता लग जाये कि क्या फायदा उस से हुआ । तो यह सारी बातें होनी हैं और इन सारी बातों कि सिवा जब वह कमेटी बनेगी तो उस में इंडस्ट्रियलिस्टस (उद्योगपति) भी रहेंगे और वह इस बात को बतायेंगे कि पहले जो कुछ हुआ वह तो हुआ, लेकिन आगे चल कर इस काम को कैसे करना चाहिये ताकि हमारे ऊपर जो यह टीका लग चुका है कि हमें पब्लिक के पैसे की जितनी परवाह करनी चाहिये उतनी हम नहीं करते, वह कलंक का टीका दूर हो जाये । मेरी सरकार से इतनी ही गुजारिश है कि वह इस मामले में सतर्कता से काम ले और सतर्कता से काम ले कर वह एक कमेटी जरूर कायम करे जिस की रिपोर्ट छः महीने में मंगवाने की कोशिश की जाये । यदि ऐसा हो गया तो मुझे अपने पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर होने का सन्तोष हो जायेगा कि मैं यहां पर आया था और यह काम यहां पर हुआ ।

Shri Bogawat (Ahmednagar South): This is a very important resolution brought by one of the persons from the business community. Of course, he has got experience of business management and economy.

Whenever any undertaking is undertaken by the Government, it is the duty of the Government first to see how the

[Shri Bogawat]

undertaking is running, what is the unvestment to be in that undertaking, what is the interest that it would bring, and what are the costs. Since the time I came into this Parliament I have studied several undertakings, and to say the truth, I am very much dissatisfied, because these big elephants are of no use. They are useless for the management of these undertakings. Lakhs and lakhs of rupees are wasted, misappropriated, and I have got enough records of them. I have informed Panditji also of these things. Here he has given so many instances, and I heard Shri Somani once give a challenge to the Government about the cement factory. And if it is a fact Government must be very careful.

It is one thing that an I.C.S. man or an intelligent man can do the table work better, or administrative work better, but he is in many respects useless for doing business, for managing an undertaking, or for administering a factory.

So far as the Defence Ministry is concerned, I have got with me the records of a dozen factories, and I can challenge the Minister who is a very keen and interested person, who has done much in the income-tax department and who is also taking interest in defence matters, on the basis of these records. If he wants these records, I can pass them on to him. The records will show that all these factories that are run by the Defence Ministry are not run on commercial lines. Let us find out what the investment is in these factories, what the interest that would be required to be paid by the business people is, and what the income-tax required to be paid is, and so on. If all these things are taken into consideration, we shall find that they are running at a loss, because many things have happened in these undertakings. I had asked the question about the Ambarnath machine-tool factory; there was some reply here and there, but there was no satisfactory reply.

As regards the NEPA factory, lakhs and lakhs of rupees have gone into the drain. With the amount spent on this factory so far by Government, two such factories could have been started, and there would have been greater profits if these concerns had been in the hands of the business people.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: NEPA was in their hands.

Shri Bagawat: I do not know what the position was previously.

While we were discussing the company law legislation, we were very much against the big profits that were being earned by the businessmen. But why should there not be an enquiry into our undertakings, with a view to finding out whether they are run on commercial lines or not?

It is a very good thing that a proposal or a resolution has come from a businessman. Though an independent businessman has brought forward such a resolution, yet we need not be afraid of it, because it is in the interests of the country that we have to look to these things. Unless we look to these things, and we give our careful attention to them, it is no use having so many undertakings in the public sector.

In the course of my speech on the General Budget, I have referred to the nationalisation of insurance. If you want to nationalise, I have nothing to say against it. But what is the use of nationalising insurance companies, banks and so on? If you want nationalisation have nationalisation of those concerns which are not running at a profit, and which can be run more profitably.

We have nationalised also the airlines. What is going on in the air corporations? What are the losses that are occurring? What are the expenses that are being incurred? All these things must be gone into. If there is no proper management, if these concerns are not run on proper lines, then the country will have to suffer.

We are raising so much of money by way of taxes. We are burdening our people with these taxes, because we want money for our Second Five Year Plan, the Third Five Year Plan and so on. But if we look into all these things, these wastages, misappropriations, mismanagement, frauds and so on, then I am sure a lot of money could be saved. But these things are not being looked into very carefully, because there are no proper persons to look into them. If there were proper persons, or a proper committee of experts or businessmen, disinterested people, or intelligent people, then I am sure much money could be saved.

There may be good officers. I do not mean to say that all the officers are bad. But only put those officers in the management, who are very honest After the Second World War, we have found that many of the officers have become so corrupt that they do not see the interests of the country first; they see their own interest.

They never care for honesty; they indulge in corruption, bribery, fraud or misappropriation. And what can we find out? We can find out one person in a hundred or two hundred. Then, if he is convicted, the sentence is for six months or one year. But he devours lakhs and lakhs.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor) : He gets acquittal ultimately.

Shri Bogawat: Even if one person in a hundred is prosecuted, if there is no good evidence forthcoming, he is also acquitted.

These are the things happening. So I ask what harm is there if we appoint such a Committee as suggested in this Resolution to find out the capital cost of each of these undertakings, the output and the cost of production? These things are very material. Looking from the business point of view, an undertaking can only be successful if we give our careful consideration to all these things and find out the cost of production of things manufactured in these undertakings. We must compare those things with things manufactured in other factories and production units in the country or outside the country. There must be comparison side by side.

So it is not necessary to say much on this Resolution because it is such a Resolution which if accepted—and a Committee appointed—would result in amending many matters. It would be in the interest of the country and in the interest of our Plan also, because thereby we would save crores and crores of rupees. The Estimates Committee has all along said something or the other as regards some production unit or the other. If in spite of the fact that things are not going on well, we do not make an attempt to mend matters by appointing such a body, there would be no improvement. So my humble submission to the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Production is that in the interest of the nation and in the interest of the people, such a Committee should be appointed, so that the country may not suffer.

Shri T. N. Singh (Banaras Distt.-East) : What about my amendment?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member gave notice of an amendment which I have ruled out. By his amendment, he wants that the Committee which is to be appointed for the public sector must also go into the working of the private sector, cement, paper etc. That is the main object of his amendment. It says :

> "After the words "and experience" in line 3 of the Resolution, *add* the words, "into the working and management of industries of national importance in the private and public sectors, like cement, paper, textiles, iron and steel and mines" and *omit* from the word "including" to "Parliament" (lines 3 to 9)."

This enlarges the scope of the Resolution and is, therefore, beyond the scope of the Resolution. There may be a chance of one hon. Member complaining that the management of the public sector is not good. Then it may be open to another hon. Member to say, 'bring forward an amendment to attenuate it or make it useless. If a Committee has to come in, the relative merits must be examined'. Therefore, I rule this out of order.

Shri T. N. Singh: Before you give your final ruling, may I make a submission?

Mr. Speaker: I have given my final ruling.

Shri T. N. Singh: After all, the Resolution requires an inquiry into certain industries in the public sector. They include cement, paper and other things. Now, some of these industries are run both by the public and private sectors. It is quite legitimate that the Resolution brings within its scope certain industries. But there are industries run by two kinds of agencies. So I thought that it was but proper and legitimate that in order that the inquiry may be comprehensive and complete—and this Parliament has jurisdiction over everything—this amendment should be moved.

I would yet urge you to reconsider your decision in the light of what I have submitted.

Mr. Speaker: The Parliament is sovereign; there is no doubt about it. If it were merely a question of looking into the cement industry, I would certainly say that both the public and the private sector should be looked into. But the main question here is not how far India can be made self-sufficient in cement or paper. This is regarding the management, as to whether it is being done properly or not and what further steps have to be taken. It is not so much a particular industry that is in question as the management in the public sector. If this committee is appointed, there is nothing preventing it just to compare both—of course, *ipse dixit* it cannot come to the conclusion that the management is bad—and it will have to compare how things are being done in the private sector. Instead of going into every detail, it will look into that also, though it does not form part of its terms of reference to them. Under these circumstances, we will be enlarging the scope of the Resolution. If the House is not inclined to appoint a Committee it may throw this Resolution out. But this is another way of making the Resolution useless.

I rule this amendment out of order.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It is somewhat too late on my part. Is it in order to refer to industries managed by State Governments like the Cement industry of the U. P. Government or the NEPA Paper Mill of the Madhya Pradesh Government?

Mr. Speaker: I had my doubt. When the word 'State Governments' are used here—State industries—I thought inasmuch as to a large extent we are giving moneys to the States—wherever large amounts are given to State Governments —it must be our concern to see that they are run properly. Otherwise, we may not be getting a fair return for the money. I was waiting for the hon. Minister to raise this instead of raising it myself.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: We are also giving money to the private sector.

Mr. Speaker: So far as State Governments' enterprises are concerned, we have no jurisdiction. This will be confined only to the public sector managed or sponsored by the Central Government.

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): May I enquire if within the meaning of public sector the secret sector is also included? There is a secret sector in the public sector, the Ordnance Factories.

My Speaker: There is no word here like the public sector; it says, of the Central Government and the State Governments.

Shri T. N. Singh: On the analogy of what you have said, any private industry also which gets Government money should come under the purview of this Resolution. I want to know that.

Mr. Speaker: There is no good arguing the matter. The hon. Member will kindly hear me. The point was brought to my notice by the hon. Finance Minister that moneys are given to the State Governments. I therefore thought that might also form part of the enquiry. But the hon. Finance Minister immediately replied that money is given to the private sector also. There should be no kind of differentiation between the private industry in a State and an industry run by a State. They should be on the same footing. Therefore, so far as this Resolution is concerned, its scope will be restricted to industries run by the Central Government.

Shri T. N. Singh: So far as the multipurpose project is concerned, as far as I know, there is no multi-purpose project in the whole of this country which is not financed partly by a State Government and partly by the Central Government. What will be the fate of this Resolution after what you have said?

Mr. Speaker: It is for the House to decide its fate. It is for the House to consider or for the committee to consider, if there is any multi-purpose project which is run partly by the State and partly by the Centre, whether it would come within its jurisdiction. If it is sponsored by the Centre or contributed by the Centre, however small it may be, the Centre has a right to go into the matter. All these matters will be gone into by the committee if a committee is appointed.

Shri K. P. Tripathi (Darrang): The question which Shri Somani has raised is the question of enquiring into the public sector with regard to management. It is a very important question, as has been already empasised by some of my hon. friends, and so I am very much interested in it. But the point which is now exercising my mind most is, what is the motive for raising this question?

Shri A. M Thomas (Ernakulam): That is clear.

An Hon. Member: Obvious.

श्री बी० डी० पांडे (जिला अलमोड़ा, उत्तर पूर्व): मन तुरा हाजी वगोयम, तू मेरा हाजी वगो।

Shri K. P. Tripathi: Shri Somani has kindly given an assurance that his motives are above board; he wants to enquire into the efficiency and nothing else. His motive is that the enquiry committee should bring out a report on the basis of which methods for the efficient working of the public sector might be devised. If that is his motive, I am with him, but it must be realised that we have decided that our State would be a socialist State; that means progressive expansion of the public sector.

Mr. Speaker: It is past 5-30 now. We shall adjourn and the hon. Member can continue on the next day.

5-32 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Half Past Ten of the Clock on Monday, the 2nd April, 1956.

	Columns
ARREST AND CONVICTION OF A MEMBER. . .	3865
The speaker informed Lok Sabha that he had received a communication from the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay intimating arrest and conviction of Shri V. G. Deshpande, M. P., for a breach of Police Commissioner's order banning assemblies in certain areas of Bombay.	
MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT. .	3866–70
Shri U. M. Trivedi referred to his Motion for Adjournment *re* fast of Shri Balram Das Tandon. The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant) made a statment in this connection.	
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS . . .	3865–66 3870–3957
The Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Rehabilitation were discussed. The discussion was not concluded.	
REPORT OF PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS —ADOPTED . .	3957
Forty-eighth report was adopted.	
PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AS AMENDED . .	3957–81
Further discussion on Shri C. R. Narasimhan's Resolution *re.* fixing a target date for prohibition was continued. Substitute Resolution moved by Shri K. P. Tripathi was adopted.	
PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER DISCUSSION	3982–4010
Shri G.D Somani moved a Resolution *re*: Appointment of a Committee on industrial and commercial state undertakings. The discussion was not concluded.	
AGENDA FOR MONDAY 2ND APRIL 1956—	
Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Rehabilitation and of Ministry of Irrigation and Power.	

GIPN—Night Shift 33 Lok Sabha—30-1-57—840